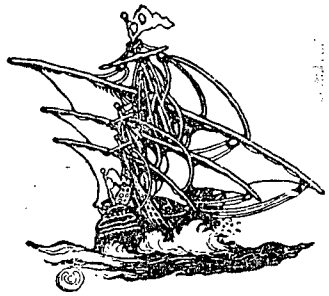
THE SURVEY

MIDMONTHLY

AUGUST 15, 1925



Americanizing Husbands

Cecilia Razovsky

Blocks in the Social Map

Martha Bensley Bruère

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THE SURVEY

Midmonthly Number

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The Gist of It

IT'S a simple remedy that Hendrik Van Loon whimsically suggests (p. 514) for the present evils besetting China—but one which Americans, with their whole-hearted reliance on the virtue of the closed door, ought to view with sympathy. If our only hope of preserving our American civilization—such as it is—is to bar the entrance of disturbing and even just different elements from overseas, what about Chinese civilization? Mr. Van Loon's comment is particularly pleasant as coming from the author of a just-completed volume on Tolerance.

TOLERANCE isn't exactly the guiding star of our immigration policy, but few Americans outside the narrow circle of those at work with the foreign-born can have realized the absurdity of a naturalization policy which denies citizenship to a married man because he hasn't done what the immigration law makes it utterly impossible for him to do. Miss Razovsky, who points the dilemma (p. 515) is secretary of the Department of Immigrant Aid of the Council of Jewish Women.

WHAT are we really thinking about when we think we are thinking about our neighbors? Or more accurately, what are we feeling about ourselves when we think we are thinking about them? Dr. Burrow's statement of the problem in The Camera Man (p. 517) may be a bit dizzying, but the dizziness which comes from a rush of ideas to the head may have a certain therapeutic value. Dr. Burrow is a Baltimore psycho-analyst who has had a notable share in the wise and suggestive publicity of the Mental Hygiene Society of Maryland.

OBVIOUSLY The Survey has no need of introducing Martha Bensley Bruère (p. 520) who as co-editor of the Industry Department last year with her husband contributed some of the most striking pieces of correspondence The Survey has published in the labor field. Her Blocks in the Social Map form a sort of sequel to the occasional discussion of the place of the new woman in the new world which were published during the winter in Survey Graphic under the title What Has She Done With It?

OBVIOUSLY, too, The Survey would find it hard to introduce the gentleman who comments on Those Lazy Workingmen (p. 521) for the good and sufficient reason that the picturesque name he elects to use is more symbolic than representative.

PLANNING is all very well. Most of us are good at that. But making a plan work is another matter. Johanne Uhrenholdt, who traces step by step the way one county turned its plan into performance, is executive secretary of the Washtenaw County of the Michigan Tuberculosis Association. Her article (p. 523) is based upon a paper read at the Pennsylvania Conference on Social Welfare last April.

STOP. That's the sign that all the world is trying to set, today, against the reckless driver of automobiles and the pedestrian as well. But in the meantime men and women are killed in mounting number, and fatalities still take heavy toll not only in suffering but also in money and time. For the suffering there may be no compensation: for the material loss there can and should be. Judge Marx, who sits in the Superior Court of Cincinnati, and has identified himself with more than one significant social effort, has a plan for accomplishing that result which is arousing the stiff opposition of those who sell liability insurance just as state compensation schemes have aroused the same interests. It is summarized here (p. 526) by Mr. Chaplin, a young New York lawyer.

IF you set a policeman to catch a thief, how much wiser must the policeman be than the thief? That is a fair question, but it is even less searching than the question How much must a policeman know before he can help intelligently to prevent crime and delinquency? Miss Ostrander, who comments on that question on p. 527, is psychologist of the Recorder's Court of the city of Detroit. The findings she reports are striking enough to carry their own lesson.

TO say "Physician, heal thyself," often arouses the bitter resentment of the physician addressed. But perhaps social workers, as much as any other vocational group in the world, need just that advice. As The Playground points out, they need desperately to be reminded, in season and out, to recreate themselves. Mr. Glassberg offers (p. 529) some cues for profitable self-examination in the more puzzling field of professional democracy. He is, as readers will recall, in charge of the Department of Special Investigations of the Jewish Welfare Society of Philadelphia.

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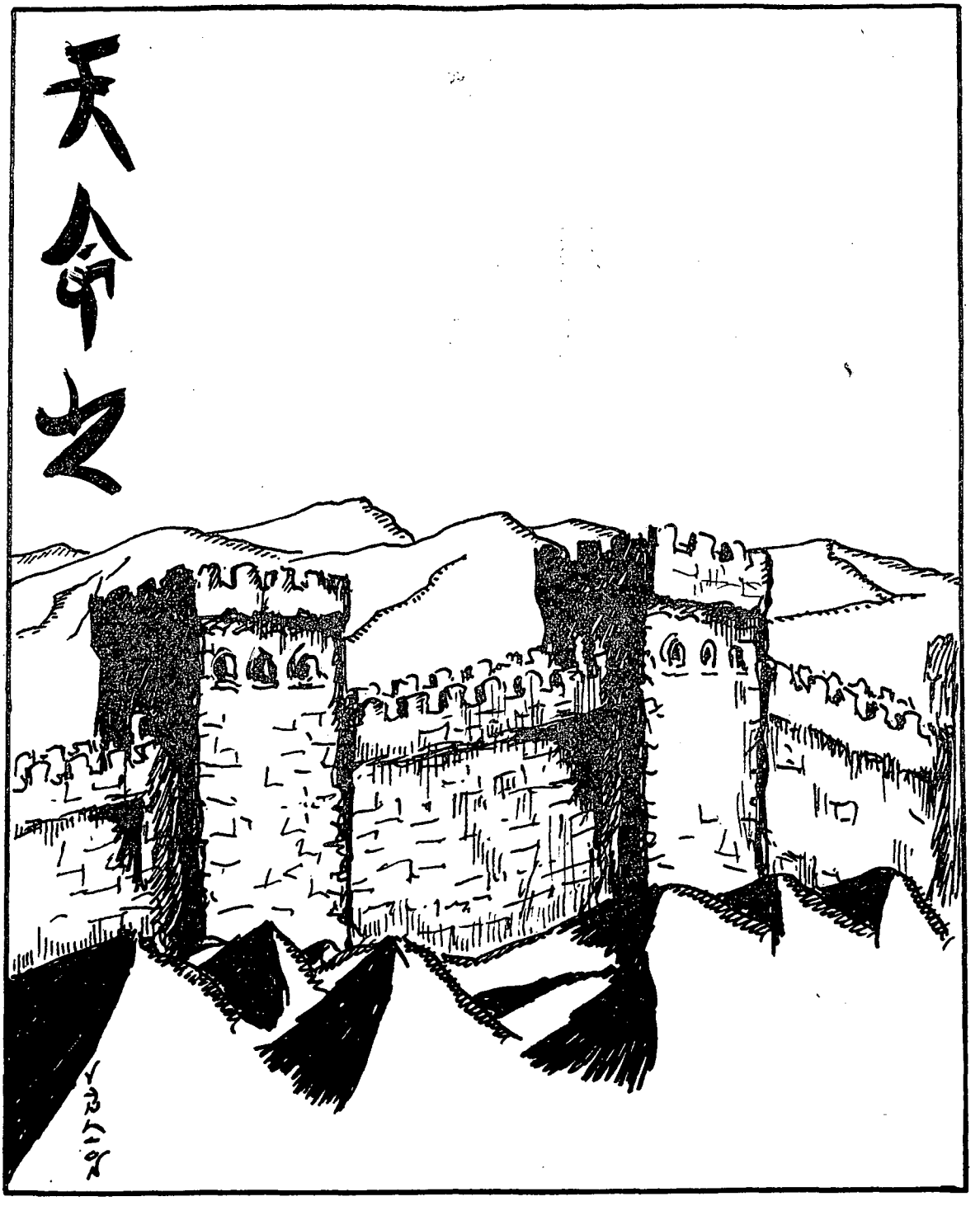

By Hendrik Willem Van Loon

WHY NOT BUILD IT AGAIN?

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THE SURVEY
MIDMONTHLY

August 15
1925

Volume LIV
No. 10

Americanizing Husbands

Shall We Naturalize Only Wife-Deserters?

By Cecilia Razovsky

"UNLESS your wife and children are in this country, you may not become a citizen," say many judges throughout the United States to aliens applying for naturalization.

"Unless your husband is a citizen, I cannot give you a visa for the United States," says any American consul to any woman abroad who wishes to join her husband in this country.

Is family desertion an attribute of American life which we are eager to stimulate?

Are we proud of our record for divorce and separations?

Do we believe we can Americanize alien husbands through the negative forces of injustice and discrimination?

For the past five years there has poured a steady stream of educational propaganda—good, bad and indifferent—to persuade foreign-born residents to become citizens of the United States. Indeed, the degree of assimilability of any group of aliens has been judged largely by the percentage of naturalized citizens prevailing in each racial group. In the discussions that took place in Congress prior to the passage of the immigration law of 1924, table after table of statistical data on naturalization was presented as an index to the degree to which certain social groups now resident in this country were being satisfactorily absorbed into American life.

Yet many officials have carefully and deliberately placed obstacles in the path of alien men who have applied for citizenship, by denying naturalization to those applicants whose families are still living abroad. These officials—notably judges in certain naturalization districts—have argued that the wife's residence abroad either contradicts the applicant's expressed intention of making his permanent home in the United States, or indicates that the man deserted his family, and is therefore not of good moral character. Up to 1922 the naturalization of the husband automatically conferred citizenship on the wife, and many judges were loath to naturalize a man whose wife was still in Europe, fearing that the wife—though technically she would thus become a citizen—had no intention of coming to the United States.

These arguments may have been consistent before 1914, when there had been no war which set up all sort of physical and economic barriers to the reuniting of families, when there was not as yet a restrictive immigration law, and when independent citizenship for women had not yet become a fact. Since 1914, many changes have taken place. The Cable Act granting separate citizenship to women became a law in 1922; the wife can no longer assume the citizenship of her husband when he receives his naturalization certificate. The quota law of 1921 and the Immigration Act of 1924, limiting the number of persons admissible to this country by quotas, put an end to the free entry of wives and children to join their husbands. The situation is completely altered.

The alien applicant may in all sincerity plead with the judge that he has made every effort to have his wife join him; he may show that he has purchased steamship tickets for his family; he may remind the judge of the limited quota for his former homeland. He may plead and even offer proof that between the time of his arrival and the passage of the quota law, the Great War prevented his family from coming here. He may protest he has *not* deserted his family—in fact, he has receipts for remittances covering a long stretch of years, demonstrating his faithfulness. . . . But let one of them, a Pole from the Middle West, speak for himself:

I appeal to you to tell me what to do. In 1921 I took out

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first papers and now I started to go to school, but the teacher rejected me, saying that since my wife and children are in the old country I cannot get papers for the feet are in Europe and the head in America, so I cannot become a citizen. He said that I must first bring my wife and children to America. So I left the school and I returned the steamship tickets which I sent my wife two years ago, for there is nothing else to be done. It is very hard, sins will keep one out of heaven and here a husband is torn apart from his wife and children. What is there to be said about this? Nothing remains but to hang a stone about one's neck and jump in the river, for this is not life but torture. I want to get citizenship papers and am told that I must bring my wife to America. How can I bring her over when the steamship company notified her that since her husband is not a citizen she cannot go to America. I have tried every means but nothing helps. So I feel like a fool. All I did do was to return the prepaid steamship tickets. I am in America 13 years. The papers say that you cannot bring your family here unless you are a citizen. I want to become one but am not allowed to do so. I am not the only one—there are many others who are in the same predicament and all of them have returned their prepaid steamship tickets, for it is impossible to get naturalization papers when the family is not here. My wife and two sons, one 17 and one 14, would be a help to America. Please explain the situation to me as I am losing my head. It seems impossible to refuse me citizenship because my wife is not here and to refuse to let my wife come here, because I am not a citizen. It is unreasonable and I cannot understand it. Please explain the matter to me and advise me what to do.

Naturalization is, however, largely dependent on the discretion of the individual judge; it is his right to be inflexible; and so, in various naturalization districts, the practice has persisted although the original reasons for such action are no longer valid. In some of the eleven districts into which this country is divided, the denial of citizenship in such cases is the policy of all the judges; in others, it is followed by some and not by others. It happens not infrequently that two judges in the same city pursue opposite courses.

FOR a while the situation threatened to become even more serious: the Bureau of Naturalization at Washington, under date of February 14, 1925, instructed its naturalization examiners and clerks to *oppose* the granting of all petitions where the petitioner's family is not living in this country. Some of the judges who had previously granted naturalization to aliens who could establish the fact that they had made honest efforts to bring their families here changed their practice accordingly and followed the recommendations of the naturalization examiners by denying citizenship to such men. Fortunately, not all judges permit themselves to be guided by the opinions or directions of others. Thus in the case of two men who applied for naturalization in Philadelphia, Judge Horace Stern refused to accept the recommendation of the naturalization examiner, and granted citizenship to the applicants, filing an opinion setting forth his reasons, in accordance with the examiner's request. We quote from the opinion (Abdallah's Naturalization, and Barniak's Naturalization, Philadelphia Legal Intelligencer, May 15, 1925):

> The representative of the Government . . . objected to their citizenship because of the fact that the petitioner Abdallah has five children . . . all of whom are now living, and have always lived, at Mt. Lebanon, Syria (his wife is deceased); and the petitioner Barniak has a wife, who . . . now resides in Poland.
>
> Take, for example, the present case of Abdallah. He has lived in this country for more than fifteen years; came when he was entirely welcome, and, no doubt, has prospered here; but it is now asked that he should be denied citizenship merely in order to prevent his possibly attempting to bring over his minor children. . . . The obvious purpose, therefore, is to compel him either to remain apart from his younger children, or, if he does not wish to be forever separated from them, to return to his native land and relinquish the fruits of the fifteen years' residence which he has had in this country and of the position which he has here laboriously built up.

This opinion was rendered on May 11, 1925. On May 19, 1925, the Bureau of Naturalization directed its local offices not to oppose any application for naturalization merely on the ground that the wife and children are still in Europe. The examiners are to place the facts before the court without recommendation, with the idea that each case will thus stand on its own merit.

Despite this more recent order of the bureau, many judges —and naturalization examiners as well—are convinced of the righteousness of denying citizenship to men with families abroad, fearing that the granting of citizenship will admit a large number of *non-quota* immigrants and thus nullify the effect of the restrictive immigration law. These officials utterly disregard the fact that Congress, although it has passed a sharply restrictive measure, indicated no intention of forcing aliens lawfully admitted to this country and properly qualified for American citizenship to give up their residence here and return abroad.

To the perplexed husband, bewildered by this curious display of logic, two courses are open: he can leave this country and return to his family (if he may); or he can secure a divorce from his wife by publication, on the ground that *she* has deserted *him*.

Consider the advisability or justice of forcing a man like H. E., in a city in the Middle West, to leave this country because his wife and two children may not join him and he cannot become a citizen. He arrived in the United States in 1913 from Russia. He is a merchant with assets, clear of all liabilities, amounting to $10,000. His income averages $300 a month. His family have been waiting in a border city outside of Russia for years, hoping to join him. He may not return to Russia; he is not assured that he, a Russian subject, would be permitted to reside in the land where his wife is at present domiciled. The quota from European Russia is 1892, and the number of applications for visas already on hand from that country will exhaust the quota for over fifty years to come. Shall he desert his wife? Shall he divorce her? Shall we have made an ardent American out of this man by separating him from his family perhaps forever?

Is this Americanization?

IN ORDER to present the facts in regard to this question a Temporary Committee on Naturalization has been organized, with headquarters at 80 East Eleventh Street, New York. It already includes among its members Edith Abbott and Sophonisba Breckinridge of Chicago, Fred C. Croxton of Columbus, and Mrs. Edith T. Bremer, Bradley Buell, Allen Eaton, Harold J. Fields, Percy J. Knapp, Max J. Kohler, Florina Lasker, Read Lewis, Lucille B. Milner, Cecilia Razovsky, Dr. Erla Rodakiewicz, and Etta Lasker Rosensohn of New York. This committee is now formulating a program of action for the coming year and invites the cooperation and assistance of individuals and organizations interested in furthering its object. Miss Razovsky is its secretary.

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The Camera Man

By Trigant Burrow, M. D.

When a man sees something that isn't there, we call him insane. But how do we know what really is there? Certainly when we watch other people, or they us, the blind spots in our eyes and theirs prevent us, equally, from seeing the truth. So we have, to start with, what almost amounts to a set of social insanities! Here, from a psychiatrist who has suddenly found himself in the midst of sociological problems, is a fable for propagandists and a call to social research.

IF one would avoid being included in the picture his surest coign of vantage is beneath the hood with the man who is taking it. From there one may watch others and feel complacent in not being watched oneself. Secure beyond the range of the camera's focus he may turn its critical eye upon everyone else but prudently safeguard his own lineaments. Whatever appearance the person or group of persons before him may present, he himself remains wholly apart from it. They are without, he is within; they are the observed, he the observer; they occupy one pole, he another. So that from his detached position of onlooker, the man back of the lens is entirely excluded from the image reflected to him by it.

If the face, the features or the form registered in the camera is not beautiful, it is no matter to the man who is behind it. The unlovely impression does not represent *his* portrait. If the likeness is embellished beyond all resemblance to the sitter, *he* is not the original and therefore it is not he who will suffer by comparison with the exaggerated expectations the "likeness" falsely warrants. If pose, dress or gesture are ungainly or grotesque, it is not *his* grotesqueness that is being projected upon the camera's plate. For whatever the appearance recorded by the camera man, his own appearance is at all times carefully preserved against the possibility of reproduction.

In the social world the eye with which each of us looks out upon others receives an impression of everyone except himself. In the mental album containing the photographs he thus collects from day to day there will be found reproduced the features of all his acquaintances but never a representation of himself. The people about him will be pictured in all manner of dress and deportment, in every imaginable pose, under endlessly varied conditions of light and shadows and in every possible combination and setting, but amid his galaxy of images there stands a frame that remains forever empty, for never does the onlooker obtain a critical view of himself.

The habitual observer finds much satisfaction in his collection of mental photographs. Unlike the camera with its mechanical limitations, the observer of the social portraits about him may alter at will the features of the images before him. By readjusting he may enlarge or reduce, by retouching he may soften or enhance, flatter or disparage his negatives according to his whim. Indeed he may completely transform each of them just as his mood invites, and no one may interpose to challenge the accuracy of his representations. For since his pictures were taken by him, is he not privileged to develop his own impressions and point them up in the light of his own interpretations? Surely this is the prerogative of the prospector toward his subject, of the observer toward the observed. And so, in browsing amid the pictures composing the gallery of one's social images, one finds much personal satisfaction in rearranging and transforming the impressions he has gathered there.

The social photographer, however, in his diverting preoccupation of reproducing others in the light of his own varying fancy, leaves out of account a serious mechanical deficiency in the reproducing apparatus—namely, the personal blind spot that is upon each observer's photographic retina. He omits count of the circumstance that, if he includes all others but himself in his arbitrary delineation of them, so each one among those about him takes arbitrary pictures of all the rest of the world including *him*.

The legend appears to leave us with a scene in which there is only a social hodgepodge of very foolish photographers taking autocratic pictures of wholly imaginary personages, while none of them suspect that each of his fellows is likewise a foolish photographer reproducing in the light of *his* own private interpretation equally arbitrary images of everyone else!

Were it not so tragic in its mental and social consequences, the scene depicted would present a quite amusing little comedy of social life. But it is not comedy, it is insanity. It is the very substance of insanity that people should unconsciously have adopted a habit of social exchange in which each thinks he is *really* observing others when he is not, the while he thinks that others are *really* observing him when they are not.

This position is serious. It is no other than that which renders untenable the mental processes of the insane. When a patient looks about him and claims that he sees something when there is nothing before him, the diagnosis is conclusive. No psychiatrist would for a moment give his assent to such an arbitrary method of inference. But what is to be thought of a social system which indulges in this identical method of inference? Or of what avail is a social basis of outlook which permits psychiatry to oust a patient from a private system of images only to set him down again in the midst of a social system of images which he can only share in common with other observers no clearer than himself? In this process the private images of the individual are merely relinquished for a consensus of images based upon a reciprocal confusion existing unrecognized within the social mind. Could there be anything more justly provocative of serious concern than this evidence of a deep-seated impairment of outlook in our social relations?

When the social community has realized this reciprocal confusion within its processes, there will come the recognition of the need for a systematic (*Continued on page* 537)

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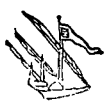
The Common Welfare

A NATIONAL Crime Commission sponsored by Judge Gary and a New York state inquiry "to determine who or what agency is responsible for the admittedly terrifying crime conditions existing today" are announced in the midsummer headlines, along with front-page news of a murderous hold-up in the heart of Chicago and William Jennings Bryan's posthumous charge that there was a causal relationship between the crime of Leopold and Loeb and the teaching of evolution.

Mark O. Prentiss, associated with Richard Washburn Child in a sensational survey of crime, describes the national movement as an "uprising of organized business against organized crime to prevent the loss of $10,000,000,000 and 12,000 lives within the next twelve months."

There is crying need for the study of crime and for the modernization of a criminal code based on retribution and relying on fear—a code which has been softened and blurred by an unreflecting humanitarianism so that it is at present neither retributive nor fear-inspiring and yet stands in the way of a wholly new and rational approach to the disease which it seeks to bludgeon out of existence. If the state and nation-wide commissions conceive their responsibility as that of stamping out crime without bothering to understand, or reclaim, the criminal, they may save dollars and even some lives without permanently bettering the situation. If they approach their task with humility toward scientific fact and a fresh recognition of social values, they may contribute profoundly to society's self-knowledge and self-sanitation.



THE path of naturalization at best has not been an easy one. When administrative policy makes it more difficult than it need be—as in the case of foreign-born men whose wives are overseas and cannot be brought in because of quota restrictions (as Miss Razovsky points out on p. 515) the word Americanization takes on fresh irony. Another barricade has now been set up by the Department of Labor.

The law provides that the immigrant petitioning for naturalization, if he arrived after June 29, 1906, must file with his petition a certificate from the Department of Labor stating the date, place and manner of his arrival in the United States. In many cases, even where the entry had been perfectly legal, it was impossible to locate a record of such arrival. Difference in the spelling of names, especially where translation from a different alphabet was necessary, frequently resulted in failure to locate the record. When the immigrant had come as an infant or as a small child he could not be expected to remember the facts regarding his entry. In other cases along the Canadian border it has been rumored on good authority that laxity on the part of the government in keeping its immigration records has resulted in failure to locate a record even where the facts of entry have been given correctly. In such cases of failure to locate a record or arrival after many futile attempts consuming frequently many months, the immigrant was asked to present other evidence regarding his residence in the United States and affidavits of two citizens who had personal knowledge of his continuous residence since the date claimed. In such cases where the immigrant was able to satisfy the authorities regarding the facts he was granted a "nunc pro tunc" certificate of arrival thus permitting him to file his petition for naturalization.

The new regulation discontinues the practice of issuing "nunc pro tunc" certificates, regardless of the evidence that the immigrant may present, and this debars him permanently in such cases from naturalization. The purpose evidently is to prevent the naturalization of any immigrant entering illegally since the quota act. This purpose, it would seem, might have been served as well by a careful weighing of the evidence in each case and perhaps by requiring even stronger evidence than formerly regarding residence.

One immigrant, for example, has produced a bank book showing weekly entries for the past fifteen years in addition to the affidavits of citizens regarding his continuous residence. Another has produced his school record dating back to the time of his entry in 1907, supplemented by statement of his employers after leaving school. Another has his marriage certificate dated shortly after the time of entry and in addition has the birth certificate of his American born children. Another has an honorable discharge from the United States army showing entry into the service within one month after his date of arrival. Certainly in such cases the purpose of the new regulation is abortive, yet these men will be debarred from citizenship.

For an alien desiring to make his permanent home here to be denied citizenship on any ground these days throws him into a serious dilemma. It thrusts him back into what is rapidly becoming a handicapped group. It may separate him permanently from his family. It may also prevent his visiting his parents or other relatives, no matter how great the need may be, for without citizenship he runs a serious risk of never being able to reenter the country after once leaving it. Meanwhile we continue to grind him between the upper and nether millstones—public opinion and personal advantage counselling naturalization, and administrative inflexibility making it more difficult to achieve.

DRINK MORE MILK, say the child health people (and the milk dealers). Honor thy father and thy mother, says Holy Writ (and, on their appointed days, the florists and confectioners and the big-hearted printers of

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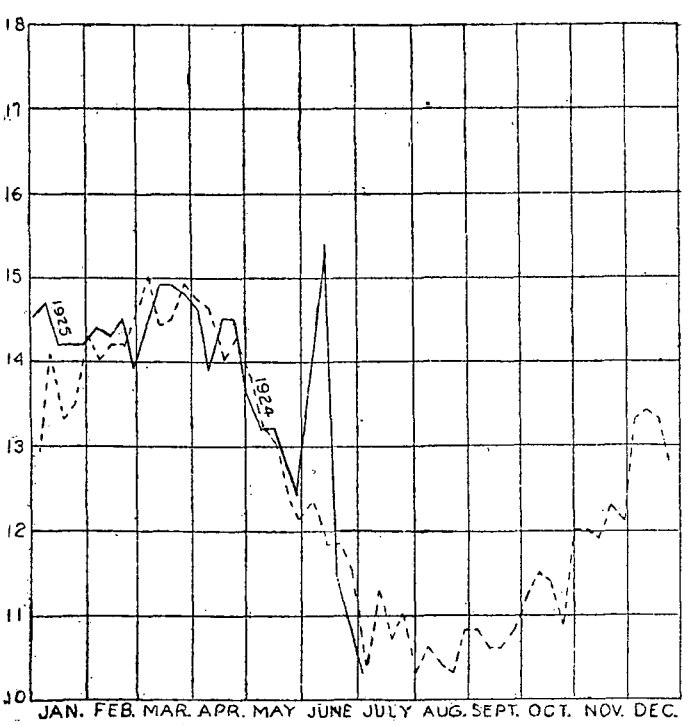
"greeting cards"). Clean Up, say the fire commissioner, and the school board, and the chamber of commerce, and the village improvement society; in sturdy antiphon comes the refrain from the paint dealers: Clean Up and Paint Up! So another old friend in the crowded calendar of Weeks and Days comes under the sheltering wing of an interested industry. From paint headquarters in St. Louis you can now get posters, stickers, advertisements, slogans and even pageants designed to convince the slothful that a broom and a paint-brush (and soap and garden tools and wall-paper and plumbing and floor-wax and shingles and glass and garbage cans and overalls and screens and clothes washers and sponges and the emergent relief provided by the dry cleaner) are good medicine, esthetically, hygienically, patriotically and morally. As of course they are. A reform so well buttressed by profits as this should sweep the country in no time at all.

"KILLING HEAT" is more than a figure of speech. The extreme weather which swept over the whole country early in June shot the death rate high above the descending curve of 1924 which shows the typical direction for this season of the year. But it must not be supposed that that peak represents the deaths from heat stroke or prostration which ordinarily are the only ones connected by laymen with a spell of hot weather. The least resistant physically—the very young, the very old, the very fat, the many who tolerate a state of less than health or struggle with chronic disease—these are the victims of any circumstance which puts a sudden strain on their slight reserves of strength. The death certificates will show not heat stroke, probably, but heart disease, or some other chronic or acute illness. In our present state of knowledge heat waves cannot be prevented, but many of the circumstances which make them fatal to certain people can and should be abolished. And those who by reason of age or incurable disability are their natural prey can be forearmed by the warning to avoid all possible exertions and indiscretions at a time when the weather lays first claim to all their powers.



From the Weekly Health Index, U. S. Department of Commerce

Mortality rates for 1924 and 1925 in 61 cities.

IN the dazzling circle of specialists of medicine what place is left for the old-fashioned family physician? Probably three-quarters of all the doctors in this country today are general practitioners, that is, physicians whose aim it is to recognize diseases, deal with the more common ones by advice and treatment, and to know when to refer patients to specialists. Are they doomed to extinction by the many difficulties which now beset them—the practical elimination of many diseases such as typhoid and malaria which once constituted a good share of their practice, the need for expensive laboratory and hospital facilities, the competition of free and pay clinics, school and industrial medical services, and the demand of the patients themselves for specialists?

In his review for 1924, President Vincent of the Rockefeller Foundation points out that such an event is to be viewed with concern. A patient is not an eye or an ear or an appendix, but a person. Back of his illness lies a whole network of social conditions and family life which may explain much of a present illness, which in any case must be studied and drawn into any real scheme of preventive medicine to keep people well and happy over a maximum span of life. No narrowly specialized point of view can meet such a need. It is the family physician, in continuous contact with the family, who is best fitted to see the patient as a whole, to act not only as a doctor, but as a counsellor and friend. "The stimulating philosophy of individualism with its insistence upon independence, initiative, and ambition seems to be embodied in the general practitioner."

But if the general practitioner is to measure up to this exacting standard, to inspire confidence, and so to make the living which will make it possible for him to continue in practice, he must play a more active part in the new drama of medicine. He will have to be increasingly interested in the normal and increasingly aware of the effects upon health of diet, exercise, mental attitudes, recreation, and family and social life. He will have to submit to a measure of team-work in the use of laboratories and other resources, to feel himself as a vital part of the public health organization, to support the local authorities, to help create sound public opinion. He must become a counsellor of health. Ultimately, President Vincent declares, such a shift of emphasis must be carried back to the medical schools, "to permeate the curriculum with the preventive idea," and to arouse in their students the recognition of the relations of the doctor to the community as well as to his patients. The Harvard Medical School, among others, has given this ideal a substantial place in the program. Every undergraduate is required to make a sanitary survey of a village, town or small city. A special committee also has been created to assist every teacher in the medical school to include the preventive aspects of his subject in his courses. Such an investment in foresight and wisdom should bring returns to lecture physicians and patients alike.

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INDUSTRY

Blocks in the Social Map

THERE is a new way of map-making. Take an airplane and a camera and on a bright day mount to a convenient height; fly slowly back and forth making pictures as you go; land with due regard to the preservation of the films; develop them and paste the resulting pictures together, checker-board fashion, in the order in which they were taken. The result is a perfect map of the section you flew over. Both for speed and accuracy this is a great improvement over the old method of triangulation with surveyor's chain and spirit level, and squinting at this tree or that hill or the assistants' flag on the other side of the river. It is a still further improvement over Magellan's practice of remembering which way his ship had turned and drawing the coast line to fit.

We have been learning during recent years to make something very like an airplane map of our industrial world. We have learned to draw away from a town, or an industry, or a law, or a custom, or a race tradition, or an economic demand, and look at it through the lens of statistics and then fit the resulting little square of information into its proper place in our social structure. Private agencies and public bureaus are busily working out the squares and exchanging their results, just as the women of fifty years ago used to exchange squares for their patchwork quilts. There was the Pittsburgh Survey which set a new pattern in information, the dozen or more surveys made twenty years ago by various religious bodies of selected towns and counties and states; there are school surveys and commercial surveys; and among the most important of all are the publications of the United States Department of Labor, especially the forty-four bulletins of the Women's Bureau. As they come out covering new fields, supplementing and correcting each other, picturing things from new angles, we can begin to piece together the new social map of our times.

A very colorful addition is a new bulletin from the Women's Bureau on the Family Status of Breadwinning Women in Four Selected Cities. These are medium-sized cities, ranging from forty to ninety thousand inhabitants, and so chosen as to present a wide range of local and regional influences. The first is Jacksonville, Florida, a city which is primarily a trading port, a wholesale distributing point for coastwise and overseas trade, but without important manufactures, and with a population largely American born though about 65 per cent of the working women are colored. There are practically no industries in the city that employ women, so that they fall back upon their earlier occupations. A third of them are in domestic service and over two-fifths are "taking in" boarders or lodgers or washing or sewing or knitting. Eighty-two per cent of them are married. It has, however, been the tradition of the colored race for as long as they have been in America that their women shall work in the domestic occupations and that marriage and motherhood shall not in any way free them from wage-earning.

The second city is Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, taken together with its surrounding and closely integrated community of Hanover Township. This is in the heart of the hard coal region where nearly half of the men are employed by the great anthracite companies and where various subsidiary industries—silk mills, ribbon works, button factories—have sprung up to give employment to wives and daughters. More than half of the present anthracite mine workers were born overseas, chiefly in Russia and Poland; those of a decade ago came from Hungary and Austria; their predecessors from England, Scotland and Wales. The women who are their descendants and work in the industries of Wilkes-Barre are therefore largely of European blood and tradition, and their lives must be considered against the background of the great business of mining coal. The conditions of their life depend on what went on in the carboniferous age. They are young women, half of them less than twenty-five years old. Only about 22 per cent of the native-born workers are married while among the foreign-born, who are usually the older women, 70 per cent are in wedlock. Unlike Jacksonville, where nearly one-half of the working women earn their money by "taking in" work, over three-quarters of the bread-winning women of Wilkes-Barre work "out," 60 per cent of them in factories, stores or offices. Those who work at home usually take boarders or lodgers. Only about 12 per cent of them are domestic servants. Here again is the strong tradition of the people of North Europe, still unchanged by the later immigrations, that while a man's daughters may be expected to go out to work, his wife if she earns money should earn it at home.

The third city is Butte, Montana, also a mining town, but mining copper, silver and gold instead of coal. The population is largely American born and unlike those of Jacksonville and Wilkes-Barre, contains many more men than women. Butte has less than 30 per cent of its women "gainfully employed" and nearly three-quarters of these are working outside their own homes, a quarter of them in the homes of other people so that the domestic situation is perhaps not as acute as in Wilkes-Barre. Here, too, it is the young women that work, one-third of them being under twenty-five, not so large a percentage as in Wilkes-Barre. And here again, in this white American community as in the colored group in Jacksonville and among the foreign-born of Wilkes-Barre, more than half of the bread-winning women are married. And two-thirds of these married women have children and more than half of them wage-earning husbands.

The fourth city is Passaic, New Jersey, a city of mills. Here women pursue their traditional occupations of spinning and weaving cotton and wool and silk and making them into clothes; here they make laces and embroideries and boxes to pack them in; here a few of them make the less conventional products, cigars and cigarettes, but always in the factory.

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Sixty per cent of them are foreign born—Austrian, Polish, Hungarian, Italian, Russian—and two out of five do not speak English. About half of them are or have been married, and 45 per cent are under twenty-five. Eighty per cent of them work outside their own homes, but not in the homes of others, for less than 7 per cent of them have gone into domestic service. Those who work in their own homes are doing the usual thing—taking in boarders and washing and sewing. From east, west, north and south come new blocks for the social map. What do they show?

FORTY thousand women at work for wages and under circumstances that make it reasonably certain that they are doing it not for love of the job but because they have to. Fifty-five per cent of this forty thousand are or have been married. More than twenty-one thousand of them have to work for wages though their husbands also have work, and 40 per cent of them have children under five years of age. Over two-thirds of them are earning wages away from home. These are the common characteristics of the work of bread-winning women in the four cities.

This report shows again the fact that housework has become an occupation which the young women of this generation are discarding so that they may try out other things. This is not a matter of economics—of demand and supply and of wages. It is a question of psychology. There is a bright room in every woman's mind where she is a beautiful heroine of romance—either in her remembrance of the past, her illusions of the present, or day-dreams of the future. By all that is sacred and moving in a woman's cherished ideal of herself, she is driven away from such things as the cook stove, the washtub and the broom. Cinderella left the sweeping of the hearth for the Prince's Ball—and glad to go! The old Fireside Companion showed the poor but beautiful working girl getting her chance in the factory or the store or the office, not at the washtub; and its modern analogue, the Movie, starts romance almost anywhere but in the kitchen. For thousands of years romance has begun with beauty or the illusion of it. The washtub breaks the back, the cook stove reddens the eyes and dulls the skin, the broom clogs the pores with dust. What is domesticity that it should stand against romance? It is a wise girl that goes to the factory and a defeated disillusioned one that must renounce the world for the kitchen. Let no one make any mistake about that! And there's another quiet corner in a woman's mind where she sees herself with her own children, bringing them up as she chooses and making the home about them and taking pride in the "good providing" of an able husband. This is the other side of the dream of being the "beautiful heroine." And leaving the babies while she goes out to work has no more part in it than taking boarders or washing into her home.

It is the day-dreams of women that show through this report of the Women's Bureau. This slow-growing map of the social world will be an invaluable historical record. Suppose we knew whether it was because the women of Carthage refused any longer to twist bow strings for their warriors from their own hair and turned to the less painful occupation of pottery that Carthage fell. Suppose we had reliable statistical information as to whether it wasn't the revolt of the women of Tyre against the preparation and use of the famous Tyrian purple dye, rather than a mythical cloud of ashes, that lost Tyre her commercial supremacy. Suppose the caves of the Dordogne Valley should yet yield up an account of the time when Neanderthal women took to keeping the wolf from the door of the cave by fire instead of with the stone ax. They were all bread-winning women, these ancestresses of ours, even when there wasn't any such thing as bread in the world, and if we knew how and why they altered their occupations and what the result was, we should know the history of those times, and see tiny rivulets of vague preference swell into the great rivers of prejudice and hate and ambition that have turned the world of our day one way or another. But no generation has yet seen itself. Yet if the aerial social map grows fast enough, who knows but that we shall be able to do what our ancestors could not? If things like this story of four cities come faster and faster, if they cover more ground both geographically and intensively, if they show us the relation of cheap electric power to the fact that women hate housework, and the relation of excess profits on coal and copper, silk and cotton and freight-rates to whether women must work in factories while their children are under five, and the bearing of an inadequate school system and chaotic industrial production on race prejudice and our un-Americanized masses, we may be able to look ourselves in the face—may even be able to do something about making our world a good and pleasant habitation.

MARTHA BENSLEY BRUÈRE

Match-Light on Shanghai

AMERICANS unfamiliar with the Orient have been perplexed by the flare-up of anti-western feeling that led to the shooting of eleven Chinese students and workers by British troops in Shanghai on May 30 and the billeting of American marines in the local Chinese universities. The announcement that search of these university buildings yielded much "bolshevik" literature in the form of "pennants with drawings of bleeding hearts and tracts from the writings of Marx and Darwin," is disturbing, perhaps, but not illuminating. Harry F. Ward of the Union Theological Seminary, director of the social service activities of the Methodist congregation, writing from Shanghai to The Nation, attributes the trouble to growing resentment among Chinese students particularly against the "unequal treaties" in which China was coerced to concede to other nations privileges never granted between equals. That is illuminating to those who know what the unequal treaties are and who are familiar with their operation. A more direct, even if smaller, ray of light is thrown upon the situation by an unpretentious report on phosphorous poisoning in Chinese match factories made for the industrial committee of the National Christian Council of China and summarized by the Monthly Labor Review of the Department of Labor.

The making of phosphorous matches—"phossy-jaw" matches—is one of the civilizing arts which the progressive West has developed in China. Shanghai appears to be the principal center of the industry. The report refers to the factories as in general dirty, ill-ventilated and dark. Its description tallies with descriptions of early English and American factories. In the Chinese match-making establishments men mix the phosphorous and dip the matches, while hundreds of boys are employed as frame fillers and emptiers and to carry the matches to and from the dipping tables and the drying rooms. The majority of the employes are women and children who work thirteen hours a day with an interval at noon for food. "In some factories there were

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two holidays a month, one gave Sunday afternoons, while the others had no break except at national feasts. Wages of women ranged from twenty to fifty coppers a day, for boys and men from three to ten dollars a month."

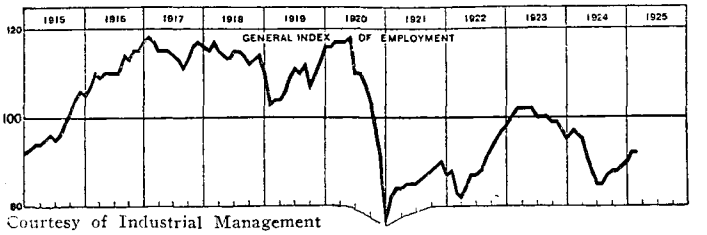
At one of the larger factories in Peking, the investigators found a system of indentured child labor which again tallies so closely with similar systems once in vogue in England and various parts of America that its western origin is not left in doubt. "A dormitory near the factory housed three hundred such boys, whose daily hours of work lasted from 3.30 A. M. to 7.30 P. M. with no Sunday rest. Most of the boys are thrown out upon the casual labor market at the end of their three and a half years' contract."

Thus do the laboring youth of China get their early impression of the glory of the supreme achievement of western civilization. May it not be that facts like these have something to do with the anti-European and anti-American agitation that was checked by American marines and British guns in Shanghai on Decoration Day?

Those Lazy Workingmen

THE piece of construction work had been in process for many months. In view of its simplicity—the digging of a trench and the laying of some water mains—the inordinate delay in getting it done had awakened curiosity not only among the people in the neighborhood, but also among the automobilists who were accustomed to take the country air along that route. "Look at those wops," a brisk young businessman observed; "that's what they are asking a dollar an hour for, that's the kind of hustling that wears them out if they keep at it more than eight hours a day. Watch them. Work five minutes, rest ten, get paid for fifteen. Eight hours a day! Why, if I didn't work fourteen most of the time, where'd I be?" And he threw the clutch of his bright new car into low and with his family party rolled down the road.

It occurred to a wayfarer who had joined the group to get the ditch diggers' view of the matter. The one who had been attracting the automobilist's attention was a man somewhere between forty-five and sixty—gray hair and bent backs are not sure signs of advanced years in men of that craft. The wayfarer watched. He was removing boulders from the trench, loosening them with a crowbar and then cracking them with a sledge. Sure enough, he worked for a spell, then rested, rested possibly as long as he worked, possibly more, possibly less. At any rate, to a superficial view he seemed to rest a great deal. The wayfarer, a husky young man, asked permission to try the sledge. He tackled it rather cavalierly—and almost stumbled as he began lightly to swing it up in the air. It weighed forty-five pounds! After a half dozen strokes that made his lungs and his arteries swell, the athletic experimenter turned the sledge back to the "wop" who proceeded at an even pace —swinging, smashing the sledge on the boulders, resting, swinging, striking again, resting, until boulder after boulder



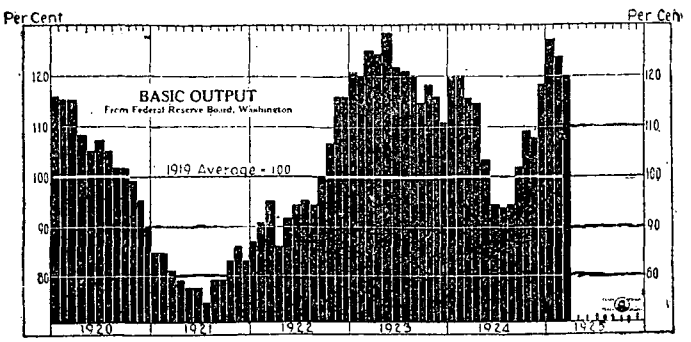
Courtesy of Industrial Management

The workers: general index of employment for ten years

was cleared out of the trench. Think of putting a *sixteen*-pound shot or playing match tennis eight hours a day! And yet that would be easy exercise as compared with swinging a forty-five pound sledge hour after hour from eight till noon, from half-past-twelve to four-thirty.

When industry begins to slow down, the automobilist's sophistical comment grows general. One hears much of high wages, short hours, the laziness of workingmen. Recently, for instance, there has been a slight falling off of advance orders in the steel industry which has led certain of the expert business forecasters, who use steel as their business barometer, to raise storm signals. One of the leading trade journals, Industrial Management, refuses to get alarmed. It makes use of a business barometer other than steel. It contends that the "basic factor of prosperity is the output per dollar of wages"—the industry and skill of the wage workers. It then proceeds to compare the Federal Reserve Bank's chart (below) showing the production of twenty-two basic industries year by year from 1920 through the first quarter of 1925, with the general index of employment (above) for basic industries during the same period. This comparison reveals several surprising facts: first, that the production of 1923, 1924 and the first quarter of 1925 exceeded what was generally regarded as the inflated production of the "boom" year 1920; and second, that the production of 1923, and more especially of 1924 and 1925, was accomplished with a working force very much smaller than that employed by the same industries in 1920. No evidence is adduced to show whether or not this greatly increased efficiency of the wage-workers was accomplished by a corresponding increase in wages. It is common knowledge that there was a reduction of hours in one of the greatest of the basic industries, steel—a change from the three-shift to the two-shift day. The assumption is that with the cutting off of immigration at a time of large labor demand, executives are not only introducing more labor-saving machinery but are also cultivating the good will of their employes to a greater extent than ever before. But this is assumption only. A great many questions are raised and left unanswered by the figures and curves in these charts. But the question as to the diligence of workingmen in American industry is answered unequivocally and emphatically. And yet, if the present peak in the business cycle should begin to give way, would there not be thousands like the brisk young businessman watching the ditch diggers from his bright new automobile who would put the blame on the laziness and luxurious living of workingmen?

JOHN KRASNO



Courtesy of Industrial Management

***The work done**: output of 22 basic industries for five years*

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HEALTH

How Washtenaw County Worked Its Plan

ONCE upon a time there was a bar of soap. It lay upon the counter of a general store in a small country town. A little girl stood kicking her toes against the counter. Her face wore a puzzled frown. Finally she gathered enough courage to ask the storekeeper, "What does it say on that soap-wrapper? He explained that it was the name of the soap. She pondered this for a while and then burst out, "But what does it say it so many times for?" He told her that when people were so interested in one thing that they could think of nothing else they naturally could say nothing else. But the little girl kicked her toes against the counter and was unconvinced—"Fels Naphtha, Fels Naphtha," what a silly thing to repeat that over and over. But the little girl has come to sympathize with the maker of that bar of soap. She has found two words which she uses so often that her vocabulary must look like that soap wrapper. These words are Washtenaw County.

To her Washtenaw County means something more than a county of a certain shape and size, something more than the twenty townships which compose it: it means a community of people with certain common interests and problems and certain common reactions to those problems, as well as a community separated in certain ways and by certain differences of opinion and of interest.

IT often happens that a plan for a community is worked out by a few individuals who have a purpose, and that gradually their purpose comes to be the community's purpose and their plan the community's plan. So it was with this Michigan county. A small group of individuals had become acutely aware that it was necessary to take steps toward solving its tuberculosis problem. This group, a committee on tuberculosis of a city public health nursing association, decided to bring into the county someone whose work it would be to furnish the plan and see that it was carried out.

So the worker came, placed by the state tuberculosis association which had been instrumental in helping the aforementioned committee to recognize its problem. She brought with her a tentative plan which might fit almost any community, with emphasis on two things: first, on teaching the public what it should know in order to make the plan a success, and second, on working through and with the agencies in the field. It recognized that it must consider the duly elected representatives of the community, the public officials, as the persons who must carry on any work which was done and it took for granted that these public officials were individuals who were capable, and willing to take charge of their own responsibilities after they had realized them.

This plan recognized also that a comprehensive tuberculosis program might lead far afield from what is usually considered strictly tuberculosis work; tuberculosis roots itself into almost every phase of social, political, and industrial life. It is recognized that the prevention of measles, diphtheria, scarlet fever and whooping-cough might be considered a part of a well rounded program because of the direct bearing of these diseases upon tuberculosis. On the social side the disease reaches out into such fields as those dealing with conditions of work, housing and living conditions, family relationships and many others. Because it so enters into the fabric of every-day life a program of work which aims to improve many features of community life may well be built around it.

When the worker came this is what she found in Washtenaw County: Twenty townships, one city of 20,000 population containing the state university, a smaller city of eight thousand containing a state normal school, five incorporated villages, and several small places of the type which grow up around the store at the crossroads. Elementary schools of the most modern types and some of the most antiquated. A beautiful landscape with evidences of prosperity everywhere and real poverty only here and there. Part-time health officers in the two municipalities and the villages; in the township health officers who were sometimes the supervisor and sometimes a person appointed for the purpose, but only rarely a physician. A school commissioner who was interested in progress, a probation officer and friend of the court and several social agencies. The usual governmental machinery which functions for a community.

She learned that putting together the sums of money spent by various officials and by non-official agencies for relief of distress caused by illness and for preventive work, a sum of about $40,000 was reached annually.

The community chest supported three public health nurses in the larger municipality and one in the smaller. In the remainder of the county there were no nurses, and there was, moreover, the apathy which follows the abandonment of a once popular project. A few years previously Washtenaw County had a splendid rural nursing service supplied by the Red Cross. Because Michigan law did not authorize county boards of supervisors to finance such a service, there was nothing to do except abandon it after the period of demonstration was over.

She found a university not yet keenly aware of the county in its dooryard, and a normal school which had begun to reach out to it through its system of training schools for rural teachers. In her own field she found almost no specific knowledge of the extent of the tuberculosis problem, no machinery for case-finding except the physicians' offices, and no way of giving hospital or follow-up service to a case after it had been found beyond that offered by an overcrowded state sanatorium in a neighboring county.

The picture is in no way remarkable or different from one which might be drawn of many other communities. I give the details of it simply to picture the community which was to work out a plan to eradicate tuberculosis.

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How much tuberculosis was there in the county? A visit to the office of the county clerk and a survey of the death records for the past ten years showed from forty to fifty deaths from some form of this disease each year. A conservative estimate of living cases of tuberculosis would place the number at five times that figure.

Where were these cases and how were they to be found? Since the physicians had heretofore been the discoverers and would continue to be in the future, a letter went out to them announcing the arrival of the new worker in the county and the purpose of the individuals who had brought her here, and inviting them to join the new organization so that they might help to direct its activities. This letter brought a pleasing response and indicated who were the friends of the project.

How were the cases to be cared for after they were found? The funds of the interested individuals, whom we will now designate as the tuberculosis association, were barely sufficient to pay the salary of the new executive secretary and to buy her an office desk and a Ford. Clearly they could not do much about it. But then they didn't really want to, because was not such work the function of some official and did not Michigan law say that tuberculosis must be cared for?

SO the association gathered together from all points in the county, such persons as had, by virtue of their office, the authority to do what was needed, and those who had knowledge of the proper way in which to do it. To this meeting, of course, came the health officer of the largest municipality. The group found him already cognizant of the situation. Possible ways of meeting it were discussed and then someone turned to him and said,

"Mr. Health Officer, we are really stepping on your toes, are we not? Tuberculosis is a communicable disease and you have full authority in that field. We suppose that you will want to organize a clinic so that the work can get under way?"

He did want to, and the following week, there in his office, was the framework of a clinic, with a tuberculosis specialist in charge and the public health nurses in attendance, paid for their time by the health department. The nurses, of course, would act as feeders for the clinic and would do the follow-up work. In order to make the examinations complete the health officer had arranged to meet the cost of X-Ray examinations for patients who could not afford them.

This solved the problem for the largest municipality, but what of the rest of the county? It was a county problem. This generous health department felt that it would not be much more work to take in cases from the rest of the county, and so what is really a city department has functioned for the entire county. The future plan for this service will be mentioned later.

One of the people who had been at this first conference was a physician, administrative head of the university hospital and a member of the county board of supervisors. He was a key person and already interested in the problem of tuberculosis. He foresaw the possibility, some time in the future, of arrangements whereby the county might pay the university hospital for a ward for its patients. Perhaps this arrangement might be accomplished in two years time. But what was to be done in the interim?

A month later the county board of supervisors met. The executive secretary told them about the forty to fifty deaths annually, reminded them of the lack of facilities for case finding, told them what the law permitted and required them to do about it and asked them:

1. To appoint a committee of three representing different parts of the county.
2. To instruct this committee to verify the facts of the situation.
3. To empower them to do whatever was necessary temporarily and supply them with the necessary funds.

The friendly supervisor then arose, acknowledged the truth of the statements, added his own knowledge of the matter and said that he believed that it would be necessary to do something about it. The result was the assumption of the burden by the supervisors themselves through their committee of three. This committee has since made arrangements with existing sanatoria in the state whereby we have been enabled to care for our cases as we have found them. They have realized, however, the desirability of having them near home and already have made the arrangements with the university hospital which had seemed a distant hope. This has been possible because of the evident value to the medical school of an institution where the student may learn to know tuberculosis.

The county clinic and follow-up service will be conducted from this institution, thus relieving the city health department. In this simple way has come about the accomplishment of another part of the plan, for an official group is thus in charge supplying the funds. Of course the tuberculosis association helps to keep the machinery oiled but the matter no longer is its responsibility.

IN the meantime the tuberculosis association had been doing a little experimenting in case finding. It had brought in for examination some of the contacts of cases known to have died. It had arranged for a physical examination of the children of two rural schools, through interesting their parent teacher associations to vote the necessary money to pay a physician.

It also examined, without cost to itself, a group of sixty-five girls at a summer camp where it was providing health talks. A week later a group of thirty rural mothers of these girls were examined. It watched the expense to the county of hospitalizing developed cases of tuberculosis as well as other diseases, and finally it asked for a consultation with the Committee of Three.

"Why not go into the prevention end of this business?" it said to them. "We believe that it will pay you good dividends."

The association then outlined to the committee the Massachusetts plan for preventive work among children, told them about tuberculosis in children and its appearance or reappearance as a disease of adults and suggested an appropriation to finance a medical examiner to cover all rural and village schools. The necessity of considering a campaign against tuberculosis as a component part of a general health and social program was explained. The Committee of Three approved heartily and submitted its recommendations to the entire board at its next session. A representative of the tuberculosis association was called in to that meeting.

"What do you want?" said a supervisor. "Do you want us to appropriate money to your organization with which to carry on this work?"

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"By no means," replied the representative, "appropriate it for the use of your own committee and hold them responsible for the carrying out of the work." After a little discussion the recommendation of the committee was accepted unanimously, and the project was official although the chairman turned to the representative of the tuberculosis association afterwards and said, "Now you can go ahead."

THEN came the matter of finding the right man to do the work. Our friends of the university hospital were of great service to us; their recommendation, of course, was ratified by the Committee of Three. Since this work was to be done through the schools it naturally became a part of the work of the school commissioner's office to acquaint the teachers and school boards of the county with the project. There were no nurses in the rural and village sections of the county, and for this and other reasons it seemed a desirable thing to have the teachers do the greater share of the follow-up work. A teacher has, or should have, an intimate hold on her community. So the State Superintendent of Public Instruction authorized a day's institute, on pay, for the teachers to receive instruction and enthusiasm for their part in the project, and to become acquainted with the methods to be used. That event marked a new day in the health instruction in the schools of Washtenaw County. Now that the examination project is nearly completed and reports are coming in of corrections of defects found in the schools visited early in the schedule, it is evident that the teachers have done their part well. But we cannot leave it all to the teachers and now that we have a new Michigan law permitting the employment of nurses by the county, our elastic plan will be stretched and the supervisors will be asked to give the county school commissioner a nurse who will be a helping teacher of health and who will have splendid material for her work in the reports left by the physician.

Work in the county has already come to be a training field for the students of public health in the University of Michigan and is linked up with the hygiene and physical education department of the normal school, for the plan as originally outlined stressed and re-stressed education. This meant education of the public, of the officials which the public had chosen to transact their business for them, of teachers, of students, of individuals, of any one and every one who would listen. Special efforts have been made to make the plan a community affair. Lecturers have been secured from the university, from the state department of health, from the tuberculosis association and so forth. They have talked to parent teacher groups, granges, farm clubs, schools, teachers, luncheon clubs, womens' clubs and industrial groups.

One lecture and demonstration project was staged at a summer camp for rural women conducted by the Extension Department of the Michigan Agricultural College. Two lectures a day brought to these women an understanding of some of the phases of tuberculosis; there were demonstrations of adequate diet in the home, of home hygiene, care of the sick, and first aid. These women went home pledged to arrange at least one program on the subject of community health in their neighborhood organization, and nearly all of them have been able to fulfill their pledge.

DR. John Sundwall of the University of Michigan says, "In the main it is the province of the voluntary health organization to show the people of a community (the public) the distinct need for improving certain conditions, to demonstrate to them that these better conditions are worth enough to take definite measures to bring them about." In order to do this it must have a plan, which it seeks to make the plan of the community. To do this it effaces itself as much as possible. It must become accustomed to being asked if it has heard about so and so—so and so being its pet project. It must smilingly hear the credit for accomplishments go elsewhere. It must recognize that the official agency is the master mason and the association his hod-carrier. It must feel, however, that it has a definite place in the scheme of things in the community and that it has a definite responsibility for what happens in the community. It must work through every avenue which it can open to itself to bring about the accomplishment of its plan. No plan can be a good one which cannot be altered to suit new developments but the object of the plan must be steadfastly kept in mind.

Our effort to apply this philosophy in Washtenaw County seems to have generated all that could be hoped for in the way of good feeling. It is taken for granted that community projects are to be undertaken by all groups together and we believe that in the future we are going to develop them with a minimum of effort because we have learned to work together. When the Rotary Club put on its survey for crippled children it did not attempt to do it alone or with only the counsel and assistance of other luncheon clubs. It called in for consultation representatives of other organizations in the field. When the tuberculosis association, in connection with the other school health work, felt that it would be a good thing for Washtenaw County to have the benefit of the state health department's machinery for immunization against diphtheria, it approached the state department which in turn conferred with the medical society of the county and the other agencies and the program is now well under way with the interest and effort of all concerned. Only in this way, we believe, can a community work out its plan.

JOHANNE D. UHRENHOLDT

IN THIS YEAR of legislative sessions five states, Arkansas, Illinois, Ohio, Oklahoma and Pennsylvania, have passed laws relating to crippled children, and Pennsylvania appropriated $250,000 for a state hospital for indigent and other children with tuberculosis and allied conditions. Connecticut, New York, Ohio, Oregon and Pennsylvania, passed laws promoting the education of children who are blind, crippled, or physically handicapped in other ways. The Pennsylvania law provides for a survey of children between the ages of six and eighteen who are not being properly educated because of their physical or mental condition, and for authorizing home teaching by legally certified teachers as an alternative to public school or institutional instruction. Laws relating to the examination, care and training of mentally defective children were passed by Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New Mexico, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota and are pending in several other states. In the field of school health New York and Oregon have passed important measures. The Oregon law requires a physical examination of all school children during the first month of the school year providing the parents have made no objection. Kansas, Michigan and Missouri have passed bills authorizing the employment of public health nurses by municipalities and counties; South Dakota joined the large group of states which specify routine care of babies' eyes at birth, and South Dakota and Iowa passed new regulations for the control and inspection of maternity hospitals.

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COMMUNITIES

Compensation for Street Accidents

IN the year 1916, there were only three and a half million automobiles in use in the United States. Now the registered cars number more than fifteen millions. In 1906, the number of deaths caused by the automobile was 4.36 per million of population. Now the annual total exceeds seventeen thousand deaths. It is estimated that for each of these deaths there are twenty-five disabling injuries, or an annual total of 425,000.

These figures are staggering, and from year to year they grow steadily worse. The situation calls for some kind of action, and the question is, What ought to be done? In fact there are two questions: What can be done to reduce the number of accidents; and what can be done to secure proper compensation for those who are injured, and the dependents of those who are killed? Robert S. Marx, judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, who has had many years of experience as trial lawyer and trial judge, made a significant study of the second of these questions in a recent number of the Columbia Law Review, from which the statements here made, with his kind permission, have been drawn.

In this field, the law now furnishes only one method for securing compensation, namely a lawsuit. And any one who brings such a suit finds himself forthwith enshrouded in a thick cloud of difficulties. It is interesting, it is pathetic, it is tragic, to see how these difficulties pile themselves up to obstruct the plaintiff's progress and the reasonably prompt and certain attainment of any just result.

IN the first place, the plaintiff must find whom to sue. Very often this is impossible. The driver may promptly have taken himself off—vanished into thin air, leaving no trace behind. If he is known, he may be financially irresponsible, and not worth suing. And if the accident was caused by the negligence of a city employe in the course of his employment in the police, or fire, or certain other departments, the city is not responsible. It is engaged in "governmental" work, and is immune from liability. Apart from such cases, still other difficulties loom up. For in order to hold any one liable, it must be proved by legal evidence that he was at fault; and furthermore, if it is shown that the accident was due, even in part, to negligence of the injured person, there can be no recovery, no matter how negligent the defendant may also have been. In some jurisdictions they even throw upon the plaintiff the burden of "proving a negative" that there was *not* any contributory negligence at all on the part of the person injured. But when one is suddenly hurt or knocked unconscious, he is in no position to scurry about to secure witnesses. He is rushed off in an ambulance, and the unknown witnesses melt away to their homes.

If all these hurdles are "negotiated" by the plaintiff, there is still the interminable delay—for which the courts are in no way responsible—in bringing the case to trial, and dealing with motions, appeals, and new trials, while the months and years go flitting by. And if a judgment is at last secured, and paid, the lawyer often walks away with as much as half of it.

All this imposes an enormous expense on the state for the maintenance of courts, and a great burden on public and private charities and relief agencies. Statistics indicate that in some courts from 30 to 75 per cent of all cases tried by juries involve automobile accidents. Defendants also suffer hardships. They always stand a chance of having some crushing judgment entered against them. Even if they carry insurance, the amount is limited, and the judgment may exceed the sum named in their policies.

NOW in place of this perfect nightmare of complication, confusion, delay, extravagance and injustice, there is a possible form of remedy which many of our states have tried out in another field, with brilliant success. This is found in workmen's compensation laws under which a fund is built up by small contributions; and in case of accident, without the need of any lawsuit, and regardless of any question of negligence (except in a few rare instances), hospital and medical care are furnished at once, and compensation payments are promptly made according to a schedule fixed by law. A somewhat similar system is now applied by the federal government to a million of its civil employes. The employer is freed from liability, in most cases to any personal injury suit against him; the cost to the employer is less than it used to be under the old lawsuit system; and the state is relieved of most of the great expense with which it was formerly burdened.

But these laws do not now apply to the great mass of street accidents. What Judge Marx approves is a proposition to apply this same plan to all accidents caused in the streets by vehicles. It may seem, at first sight, that it would not be just to pay compensation alike to the careless and cautious. But in substance this is what is done under the workmen's compensation laws referred to, and the results have been admirable. Most of the four hundred thousand persons killed or disabled every year cannot be charged with more negligence than is almost essential if we are to keep about our business in streets crowded with engines of destruction. If a small proportion do take chances, this constitutes no reason for involving all the rest in the difficulties of jury trials. Indeed, it is in general literally impossible to determine with accuracy just who it was that was to blame. It is society itself that fills the streets with necessary but dangerous vehicles. The thousands of widows and children who are deprived of their natural support are not in any case to blame for the accidents. There is no reason why the state should continue under its present burden. We are confronted not with an individual, but with a social problem, that must be dealt with on broad general lines of public policy.

It is true that in an effort to meet the present difficulties in part, a number of states do require automobilists, usually

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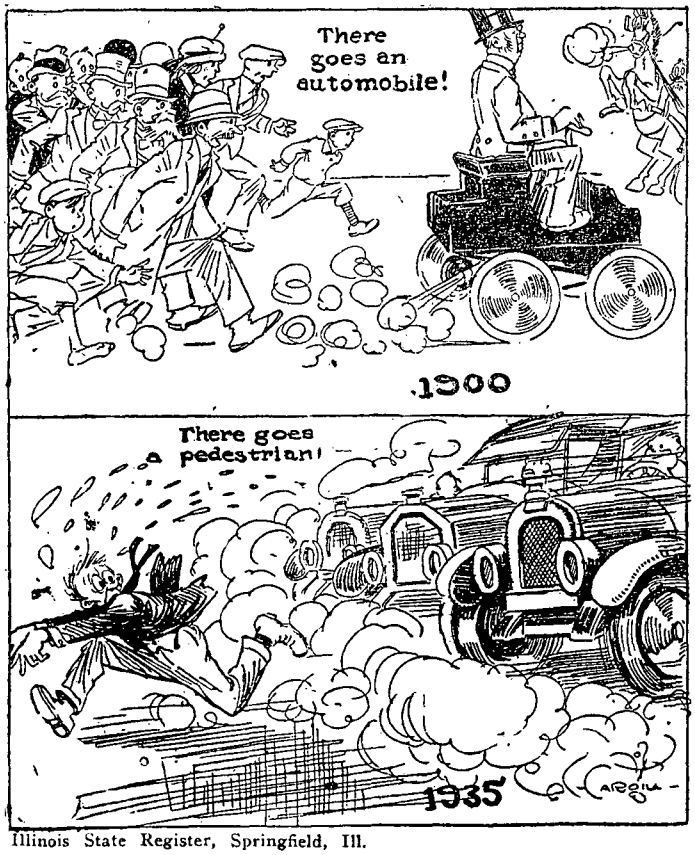
only those carrying passengers for hire, to carry private liability insurance, or give an indemnity bond. But these policies and bonds are limited in amount, and they do not eliminate the lawsuit.

IT is believed that the cost of compensation insurance, to the owners of cars, would be considerably less than the present cost of liability insurance. The average now paid for such insurance is about $30. If that amount were paid, for example, by all Ohio automobile owners, it would produce more than thirty-five million dollars per year. No such amount as that would be required for compensation. Of the amount taken in during 1922 as premiums for automobile liability, by the 98 casualty companies then doing business in Ohio, only about one-third was paid to the injured or the dependents of those killed. These figures, and those relating to industrial claims, would indicate that a payment of from ten to fifteen dollars for every automobile would pay the entire cost of compensation insurance, provide adequate benefits, and also save many millions to automobile owners, and great sums to the states. Experience shows that compensation, under the laws now relating to industries, does not tend to increase the number of accidents. On the contrary, it furnishes the state with a much better control over the entire situation, and in the case of street accidents, with complete official records in every case, the state would have new means of introducing measures which would make accidents less frequent.

Commissions to study this subject have been appointed in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and other states, and a bill providing for compulsory compensation insurance was offered in the legislature in New York, providing for a state fund, but permitting self-insurance. It did not pass. Massachusetts has a law making liability insurance compulsory, but not providing compensation insurance. These plans cover only injuries from automobile accidents, but there seems to be no reason why the same principle should not be extended to cover cases of injury and death arising from the use of the streets by vehicles of every description.

STEWART CHAPLIN



Illinois State Register, Springfield, Ill.

Police for Prevention!

IT IS evident to every social worker that there are now and probably will be for many years in each community many individuals who have to be supervised or given custodial care by the community. They either come to social agencies asking for help or they become nuisances and are referred to social agencies by their neighbors or they try to get what they want by methods not tolerated by the community. It is from the last two groups that most of the offenders that make up the court docket are drawn. It is with these people that the policemen have to deal.

The psychopathic clinic of the Detroit Recorder's Court has, during the last four years, examined between five and six thousand offenders referred for examination by the court and agencies connected with the court in dealing with problems of delinquency. Though a statistical summary of these examinations is not completed at the present writing, the intelligence of 861 of the native-born white offenders, taken from consecutive cases, may be considered as a sample of the intelligence of the group. The mental age represented by the greatest number of these cases is twelve years and there are more cases with mental ages lower than twelve years than there are above. The characteristics of instability and inadequacy in handling industrial, domestic and social problems are evidenced to every examiner of these offenders. Less than one-fifth of all the offenders examined in the clinic are considered to be without mental or emotional deviations sufficient to set them apart from "the normal," according to a rough survey of the diagnoses.

The intelligence of the 861 offenders ranked but a little below that of the applicants for the Detroit police force who, from January 1923 to May 1924 were also examined by the Psychopathic Clinic. Each applicant was given a neurological examination, the abbreviated form of the Stanford Binet, some supplementary tests and an interview in which a family and personal history were taken.

The mental ages of the applicants ranged from nine years to eighteen years, with the greatest number at thirteen years. This agrees roughly with the army group, with the exception that no applicants had mental ages under nine years and there were fewer proportionally with mental ages above sixteen years. Approximately three-fourths of them had no schooling beyond the eighth grade. The kinds of previous employment most often reported were farm work, factory work, work as street car conductor or motorman, electrician and railroad or boat engineer. Very few had attempted business and most of those who did were not successful in any marked degree. Most of the applicants had been steadily employed prior to their application and at the time of the examination they professed a desire for steady employment with a reliable income and a pension. They presented, at the time of examination, a picture of a group with eighth grade education, habits of industry at rather simple work and a desire for a safe future.

They received four weeks' training in the police school where the course consisted approximately of six hours and fifteen minutes of classroom lectures and one hour and

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READY ~
to guard your children as they would their own ~ Your New York Police /
You CANT win /
You have to get ALL the Breaks ~ One little slip means Sing Sing
You CANT win /
and they LOSE /

Advertising to prevent crime and stimulate public confidence—part of a series of car-cards now being used by the New York Police Department

forty-five minutes of work in the gymnasium per day. This schooling was included in a six-months probation period during the greater part of which they were assigned regular duty under supervision.

How does society want these young policemen with eighth-grade educations and good work records in the factory or on the milk route to handle the people who require supervision by the community?

Does the public really want an efficient organization for the prevention of crime instead of an organization for apprehending certain criminals? Is the public willing to give up the satisfaction of even reading about the trial, conviction, sentence (or escape) of criminals for the conveniences of not having any criminals? What would a movie be without a villain? Does human nature demand "the drama of crime"?

If the public does want the prevention of crime, even if it means the supervision of the community to some extent, does it want the police force to do it? If even a very limited amount of supervision of individuals known to the authorities as antisocial or inadequate to their social responsibilities were desired what should be the goal set for the policeman and how should his success be judged? Should he be expected to know not only his district and the crimes committed in it but also the people in it and the things they are thinking about? Should he be introduced to certain individuals who are prone to commit certain types of crimes in certain situations and warned to keep them away from those situations? Should he be expected to report tendencies before they find expression in crime? Should he be allowed to, in any way, train or alter the conduct of individuals known to him and to city authorities as unreliable except under supervision?

What training should he have? What information is now on hand pertinent to the understanding and control of the conduct of living organisms? For many years the educators have studied and experimented with the development and training of living human beings; the psychologists and psychiatrists have experimented in their laboratories with the behavior of living organisms under different conditions of physical comfort and emotional stress; the biologists have observed the effects of breeding; the physicians have observed the effect of disorders of some part of the body upon the conduct of the whole individual; sociologists have studied the behavior of the whole social group. Should the police officer be expected to have some comprehension of the results of these researches or some proficiency in one phase of them?

Perhaps even if the best of all these sciences were brought to bear on the problem of crime and police protection, crime might still exist or something equally offensive might take its place. The answer can only be determined by allowing the experiment. However, this is after all only an interesting theory; perhaps the public will be happier if the technicians stay in the laboratories and the criminals stay outside. It is for the people to decide.

JESSIE M. OSTRANDER

IT IS disappointing to those who just after the war followed with keen sympathy the efforts of France to reconstruct her devastated villages and towns to hear that the opportunity to turn the physical loss into an aesthetic gain by building better houses and better-planned communities has not been grasped. Such efforts as those of La Renaissance des Cités, for example, to set a new standard seem to have borne but little fruit when the whole situation is observed. An Englishman who has taken part in French reconstruction work in a practical capacity for several years and has a high professional reputation comments thus: "Very little of reconstructed France will be better than existed before the war. Town planning as yet scarcely exists for French architects, and the perverted democratic sense which gives to every peasant or shopkeeper or rentier the sole right to determine in what fashion the reparation funds attributed to him shall be employed gives just the results which might be expected. The new houses being built are often larger than the pre-war houses, are usually more pretentious and all too frequently are stuck all over with marble chimney pieces and other meretricious adornments. . . . But the most ordinary hygienic requirements are ignored. . . . Of course, France has a difficult row to hoe, but difficulties are to be overcome, not to be used simply as excuses for incompetence. The contractors in the devastated regions have to carry on as best they can, often waiting months for payment for work done."

FOLKS who write annual reports and folks who work with boys will be interested in the thirty-first year book of the Boys' Club of Boston, which carries a surprising lot of "action" pictures and a generous supply of type-tricks for holding the reader's attention.

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SOCIAL PRACTICE

Democratic Social Work?

IN government, and to some extent in industrial relations, centralization has been followed by a measure of democratic control. That all the adult normal population should share in the responsibility of government is not longer seriously questioned. It is urged increasingly that all employes in an industry should share in some measure in its management. Thus far social work has not been affected by this democratic tendency.

At present the work of a social agency is administered by a paid staff, engaged by a governing board of directors. The board is elected by the society or agency; its important members naturally include the large donors or subscribers. One rarely hears of contested elections at such meetings.

The various elements of the community which the agency serves have very little direct share in the formulating or directing of policies. Lodges, labor unions, beneficial associations, organizations of business men or professional classes, religious groups, community centers, ladies' aid societies, parents' associations and other group organizations which are more or less concerned in the welfare of the community have no definite part in the work of the social agency. They stand apart, either ignorant of the nature of its work, disdainful in their aloofness, or actively hostile. As there is rarely any attempt at a meeting of the mind between the agency and these organized elements in the community, or any attempt at a general educational campaign, except the annual drive for funds, the relations between the agency and the public remain unchanged with the passing years.

One of the by-products of the absence of an organized channel for the representation of the community is the intercession of interested individuals who are frequently at the heels of the professional staff, demanding explanations for the refusal to aid this or that family. Individual explanations and the attempt to interpret the agency point of view in a particular case is often a difficult although necessary task. The difference in the attitude between the community and the agency in regard to the much mooted question of service versus material relief is, for example, a fruitful source of misunderstanding and antagonism. It is due, in great measure, to the failure of each side to realize the other's point of view. Frequent contacts would help to minimize this difference.

THIS apathy or hostility of sections of the community to social work and social workers can undoubtedly be overcome through a process of democratization, through the evolution of a system which will provide for the representation of the various group organizations in the board of directors. This would not only help to enlist these important elements in the furtherance of what is essentially a community job, but would also serve to establish an intimate contact between the community as a whole and the client, which at the present time, is all but non-existent.

Many agencies have evolved the plan of district committee meetings, composed of residents of the district who are called upon to help in the treatment of family problems. Such committees include mainly the professional and business groups. The Federations of Jewish Charities of Boston and Baltimore have succeeded in formulating methods which call for the active cooperation of the social and religious groups in the community with distinct benefit to the agencies and the clients. [See The Survey, March 15, 1924: Federating from the Bottom Up, by Hyman Kaplan.]

The client as well as the communal groups ought to be considered in the working-out of a democratic plan for social work. His point of view, his experiences, his contacts must be gauged carefully and taken into consideration. In his recent book, Karl De Schweinitz points out the importance of helping the client formulate his own plan rather than of having the worker present him with a ready-made one, since the former is much more likely to be one which the client will carry out. Too many social workers are prone to treat clients with a feeling akin to contempt or condescension, as in the case of the worker who invariably entered in her records at the close of her interviews, "woman thanked worker for taking an interest in her family." To lord it over a client and tell him what the worker will or will not do, no doubt helps to assuage the stings of the inferiority complex that occasionally lurks in the stuff of which social workers are made.

WHAT of the part of the professional staff in a democratic type of organization? An earnest effort is being made to raise the professional standards of social workers. One of the indications of the professional status of a group is the measure of the control exercised by its members over admission to its ranks including their ability to prescribe the character of training and the like. Those who are practicing law, dentistry, medicine or engineering practise a more or less definite regulation of this kind. Judged from this viewpoint, social work is still far from being a profession.

Aside from the fact that there are no definite standards of admission, social workers do not, to any appreciable extent, determine the conditions under which they shall work. They may be compared with teachers. In many cases, as a result of their professional associations, teachers have won the right to tenure of office and to definite salary schedules. In most cities teachers must pass set examinations before they are eligible to appointment. In some cities they have been able to exercise a direct influence on school administration and on the choice of methods of teaching, through teachers' councils. They have taken an active part in the propaganda for or against proposed changes in school organization, such as the Gary Plan and the Platoon System. Aside from the fact that in practice they are permitted to exercise their skill only by permission of boards of education

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or college trustees, and do not deal with the public directly as most professions do, the teacher has won a large measure of professional status.

This is not yet the case with social workers. Stuart A. Queen remarks in his Social Work in the Light of History:

> Social work as distinguished from general civic activity will become a profession worthy of a place in the twentieth century when it is performed by democratically organized groups of scientifically trained specialists whose skilled services are at the disposal of democratically organized communities and states.

This description is reminiscent of Bryce's famous definition of the Holy Roman Empire, which was neither Holy, nor Roman, nor an Empire.

It must be recognized frankly that the status of the social worker is substantially that of a hired employe. Although the American Association of Social Workers has promulgated standards of admission to the association, it does not determine those standards. Social workers as a rule do not participate in the formulation of methods and policies. With the exception of the executive director or the supervisory staff, the workers are rarely provided with opportunities to give boards of directors the benefit of their experience. A sidelight on the position occupied by the social workers is indicated by a statement of Frank D. Watson in his Charity Organization Movement in the United States:

> The paid executive head should be left free to engage or dismiss whom he wishes for the good of the service. In so far as a board member of a charity organization society may either engage or dismiss an employe, inefficiency has entered into the work of the society in question. This does not mean that there should not be a partnership between a directing board and the body of the workers, nor that the principles of democracy being applied in industrial management should not apply here.

Some may question how it is possible to reconcile the practice of a democracy with the vesting of exclusive power of hiring and firing in the hands of the executive.

Those who are vitally interested in the future of social work recognize the necessity of attracting better-trained men and women to the service. They feel keenly the low standards that are still prevalent and the limited contacts of the young workers in the field. This condition will not undergo any material change until social workers have attained a definite professional status.

A partial step in this direction was taken by the staff of the United Hebrew Charities of New York city in the fall of 1922 by the organization of a council in which the workers, supervisors and department heads were represented as well as the executive directors. During the two years of its existence, it had undertaken, in cooperation with the executive director, to study a number of pressing problems that concerned not merely the interests of the members of the staff, but also the general work of the organization. In a recent report of the executive director of one of the Philadelphia agencies, one notes the recognition of the value of the collaboration of the worker and the board members. "Participation of heads of departments and case workers at board meetings and a presentation of that phase of the work in which they are most concerned is another means of drawing the board member and worker together, which we hope to use increasingly. We venture to predict a time not too far distant when board member and professional staff will meet to counsel together upon the problems that are of such vital concern to each." This attitude is in marked contrast to the practice of some organizations where, as Mr. Devine points out in a recent article, "the executive director is not expected to attend board meetings or to discuss important questions of policy on equal terms with directors."

The demand for increasing responsibility which in the final analysis is called for by democratic participation of the professional staff is probably not very widely voiced. This is regrettable although it is by no means difficult to understand. The majority of the members of a group are generally not anxious for increased responsibility, for it means more intensive preparation for the work in hand. It demands more thorough understanding of the relation between one's job and the work of the organization, and a keener appreciation of its relation to other agencies and to the community as a whole. Such preparation would result in more intelligent and more resourceful planning, but it would mean a great deal more work. Social workers there may be, who would not welcome such a step, but the question that confronts us is this: Can social work afford not to create conditions which make such a demand necessary and possible?

BENJAMIN GLASSBERG

Off the Counter

THE clerk was busy at the other end of the counter and no one seemed to be looking. That pair of gray stockings seemed to slide into her handbag almost of its own volition. But as she snapped the bag shut a cool firm voice invited her to step this way, please. And there in the office sat a grave head of department who listened carefully to what the store detective said and watched those incriminating stockings pulled from their hiding place under a jumble of powder puff, lip stick, handkerchief and pocket comb. It had taken such a tiny moment to do it, and perhaps for that moment she would go to prison!

That head of the department, on the other hand, sat wondering for the hundredth time what you really ought to do with girls who tried to sneak out of the store with such essential trifles as stockings. This one looked young and scared enough, but what if this were her regular expedient for harmonizing the demands of fashion and budget?

Confronted with this recurring problem, the personnel department of a large department store in Boston made a study last winter of the persons caught shoplifting from their busy counters during the holiday rush. They found that some 98 per cent of the offenders appeared to be amateurs. In the effort to find some method of dealing with this 98 per cent that would be more constructive than a lecture or summons to court, they called upon the Boston Council of Social Agencies.

The council in turn gathered together nearly a score of child care and family agencies and talked over the plan of cooperation with them. That plan, as it was adopted, called for the establishment of a receiving station in the office of the Children's Aid Association, in charge of a trained worker, open from 9 to 5 on weekdays except Saturdays, and 9 to 1 on Saturdays. The store authorities were invited to refer to this office any shoplifter, adult or child, who, in their opinion, stood in need of some form of service which the agencies might render. The worker at the receiving desk would refer each case immediately to the agency best

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equipped to work out a solution, and that agency would handle the case unless further conference pointed to a better disposition of it. The supposed shoplifter could be brought to the office of the association or the worker would go to the store, as the case might require. It was expected that the store, as its part of the bargain, would not call in any other outside help for these cases in so far as that course might prove just and expedient.

In the first five months of trial only twenty cases were referred to the clearing house under this plan. This slow development was due to the caution of the company's protective department in avoiding the possibility of legal liability, and not to a lack of a desire to make the scheme effective. On the other hand such moderate progress has been of real advantage to the clearing house, since it gave a chance to devote careful attention to each of the cases.

The first of these clients were four boys who had been employed by the store in its salvage department. In each of these cases the parents were found anxious to help the boy to reestablish himself and find a way out of the difficulties which had led to the present temptation. Jennie, aged eleven, came from the kind of home which is labelled "unfortunate." She already was known to a child protective agency, and this latest mishap was added to the tangle of her family problems with which social agencies already were engaged. An elderly woman was sent to the care of the Family Welfare Society in a neighboring city. The S.P.C.C. took over supervision of eight-year-old Anne. Then followed a group of three older girls, aged 17, 20, and 21 respectively. The first one was reached through her own mother and apparently is doing well in another job. The second also has found other work, but still is under the supervision of the Children's Aid Association, while plans for the third are still in process of development. To the Family Welfare Society was given the problem of a woman whose home needed supervision, and who was probably in need also of psychopathic examination. Another seventeen year old girl has been placed in other employment, and is doing well under supervision made possible through the help and understanding of her family. But Clara, eighteen, has a long record of unreliability, and may constitute one of those problems which are handled with persistent difficulty, if at all. The Children's Aid Association has relaxed its usual age limits to help Grace, who is twenty-two, to straighten out her difficulties and get the business-school training which she wants. Ella, another of the seventeen-year-olds, was found to be struggling against an unfavorable family situation and the trials of a father home on probation, Mrs. F., twenty-eight, deserted by her husband and struggling to support a ten-year-old son, is being helped to a more lawful solution of her troubles by the Family Welfare Society.

"Though these cases are all typical of problems well known to social agencies," writes Robert Kelso, the executive secretary of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, "it is not likely that more than a very small percentage of the grist would come to the attention of the societies until much farther along in their respective careers if it were not for the cooperative plan which the Boston agencies are now pursuing. The purpose of this plan was to secure for the agencies such a contact with the field of need as might bring early and hopeful cases to their attention, thereby enhancing the preventive quality of their service, and the cases so far referred indicate that this kind of contact between commercial establishments and social work agencies is likely to result in valuable social service to the community."

APPARENTLY the forty-two state legislatures which convened this year enacted fewer and less important measures relating to child welfare than during the last important legislative year—1923—declares the Federal Children's Bureau in a recent summary. As not all the states have been heard from yet it is impossible, however, to make an exact comparison. A children's law commission was created in Rhode Island; the Pennsylvania and Delaware commissions have been continued for two years more; the Utah commission has been discontinued; and likewise that of New York state. The last, however, sponsored fifteen bills, seven of which were enacted, while the Georgia legislature, still in session at the time of the survey, was considering eight bills drafted by the commission of that state. The provisions of the Sheppard Towner Act for the protection of maternity and infancy were accepted by Rhode Island, Vermont and Hawaii for the first time in 1925, bringing up to forty-three the number of states (plus Hawaii) now cooperating under the act. Massachusetts, Ohio, and Pennsylvania enacted laws relating to school attendance, while South Carolina defeated a measure which would have strengthened the attendance law. In only nine states—California, Massachusetts, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin and Wyoming—were child labor laws passed, while New Hampshire, North Carolina, New York, Rhode Island, and Wyoming rejected bills to raise the standard of state laws in that field.

IOWA passed a law requiring the annual licensing of child-caring agencies, institutions and boarding-homes, and Pennsylvania a measure requiring the licensing and regulation of boarding homes for children under three by the state department of welfare. South Dakota extended the mothers' pension law to cover unorganized counties, while North Carolina decreased its appropriation for mothers' pensions from $50,000 to $30,000, and North Dakota passed a law making more strict the procedure through which such pensions are granted. Laws relating to the adoption of children were enacted by New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island (and failed in California, Connecticut, and Iowa), while measures relating to illegitimate children were passed in New Hampshire, Oregon and New York. Bills to regulate and license all dance halls and amusement halls were introduced in Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. The Oregon bill is known to have passed and the Maine bill to have failed. Indiana and Vermont authorized the extension of public recreation.

DELAWARE COUNTY, Pennsylvania, needs a new jail. The People's Association of the county, determined that it shall embody the newest and best ideas in penology, has sponsored the preparation of plans for a model penal farm colony, permitting a proper classification of prisoners, with adequate space for recreation and for various kinds of productive labor. Copies of the leaflet describing the plan, which was prepared by Dr. Louis N. Robinson, Chairman of the Penal Affairs Committee of Pennsylvania, and Carl De Moll, may be obtained from J. W. Ziegler, secretary of the Association, at Lansdowne, Pa. "The county jails have far more power to do good or bad than the state penitentiaries and reformatories," declare the authors. The economy of the farm colony type of institution is illustrated in the example of the Allegheny County Workhouse in the same state, which reduces the cost of maintenance of its inmates from $.73 to $.20 a day by the sale of its industrial and farm products.

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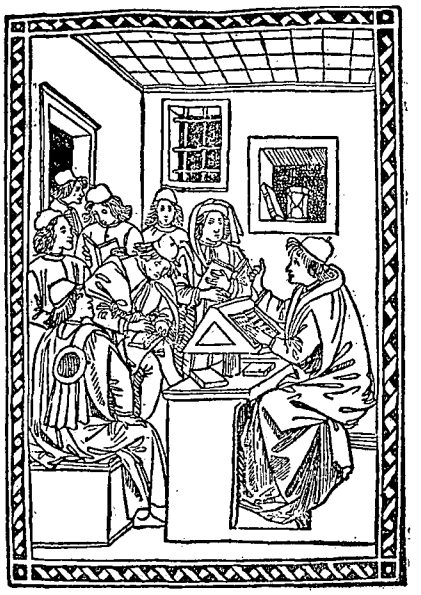

Courtesy of E. Weyhe

Books in Our Alcove

Edited by Leon Whipple

A Lady Enters the Alcove; George A. Soper reviews *Cancer and the Public* by Charles P. Childe and *The Conquest of Cancer* by H. W. S. Wright; Bailey B. Burritt reviews *Funds and Friends* by Tolman Lee

To the Editor: I am proud to think that our list of novels for social workers led to anything as interesting as your comment on Fiction and The Case Worker in The Survey of June 15. I want you to know that our list was compiled in a very haphazard way by three or four of us who contributed the titles of books we were most enthusiastic about in relation to case work. It was not meant to be a comprehensive list, of course, but I agree with you that The Way of All Flesh should have been included even in a list of five or six. I read it when I was so immature that I was incapable of appreciating its fine realism and labeled it, as I remember, sordid! I had just started to re-read it before I saw your article and had become enthusiastic enough to purchase a copy so that I could mark the special bits I liked.

What you said of Balzac and de Maupassant certainly "gave me to think." I happen not to be as keen on translations myself as some people and yet Balzac is one of the few authors, French or otherwise, of whom I own a complete set. I believe I have a feeling as regards books from the French that they are to be taken as a study of French life, but not life in general. I don't believe it ever occurred to me that French fiction gave one any knowledge of human beings in general! Apparently I had thought of "French life" as something very different from that lived in other places. A curious notion, acquired perhaps as a defense reaction against the shock originally produced from my first French novel. I see where I'll have to start in reading all over again.

Speaking of translations, one that I do like immensely is Sigrid Unset's The Bridal Wreath. It should have been on our list too.

What you say about the unmarried case worker and sex problems in her families certainly rings the bell. We are forced to deal with what we think is the abnormal when we have no idea at all of the normal. I have often wondered why we did not include in our training course lectures in social work, at least two lectures on the subject, one by a physician from whom one might glean much-needed information on physiology among other things; the other by a psychologist on the emotional aspects of the marriage relation. Because we see a few freaks running around loose in social work who are sex-obsessed, the rest of us have maintained too aloof an attitude. It's too bad it is so difficult to find a happy medium. I did note and call to the attention of the district workers the list of books giving sex information recommended by The Survey during the last year. I agree with you that "novels do not illuminate sex," at least without discussion afterwards with someone who knows at least as much. I would not, however, recommend marriage as making one particularly intelligent. I have yet to find one of my married friends who understood The Green Hat. I should say that the present unmarried case worker dealt with the problem by getting a lot of near information as a result of her contact with families and then going to some nice man she knows for enlightenment. Pity the poor ones who know no such man!

The serious question you raise as to whether false hopes may not be aroused in the case worker by the comparatively simple solving of problems in fiction is certainly a problem. I am inclined to think we do not take our fiction reading quite that seriously. I do not believe we try to carry over from a novel or play into our family work any problem or solution in its entirety. I believe the most we hope to do is to find a new method of approach, something that we haven't tried before that may work. Since we are always finding out new facts which are always changing our diagnoses any

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new methods of treatment that we find anywhere are worth adding to our list. I don't believe any case worker hopes to get more than this out of novels.

Lastly I too believe heartily that we should do very little carrying of our job over into our recreation. Perhaps that is why we listed only eighteen novels out of the countless thousands which our combined group must have read. Somebody states somewhere that we read either to *find ourselves* or to *lose ourselves*. Certainly a large proportion of the social worker's reading should be of the "lose one's self" or escape variety. The detective story is my favorite form of escape and some day I am going to shock social workers by getting up a list of the world's best mysteries—I am quite sure that I have missed practically none. Even here I find that the case worker may unconsciously—and while being recreated—train himself to be more observing in the picking up of clues, more judicious in learning to weigh evidence aright, more able to push beyond the irrevelant surface details and get at the very heart of a problem itself. Perhaps some day I will be writing—who knows?—an article on the application of the detective story to case work.

ANNA B. BEATTIE
Publicity Secretary, Associated Charities, Cleveland, Ohio.

P. S. My stenographer after reading your article said to me—"All the books I just *hate* he has on his list."

Education Against Cancer

CANCER AND THE PUBLIC, *by Charles P. Childe, M. D. E. P. Dutton & Co. 267 pp. Price $4.25 postpaid of The Survey.*
THE CONQUEST OF CANCER, *by H. W. S. Wright, M. S., F. R. C. S. E. P. Dutton & Co. 82 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

EIGHTEEN years ago there appeared from the pen of a prominent physician of Portsmouth, England, a scientific book in easily readable language called The Conquest of a Scourge. It was about cancer, but the author could not get the publishers to consent to the use of the word "cancer" in the title, because so much horror was believed to attach to this term that few people could be induced to read a popular account of the "scourge," no matter how interesting or helpful. Proof of the increasing interest which the world is taking in this disease is that the word "cancer" can now be freely used and that the same publishers who declined to publish the author's chosen title a generation ago have now brought out a new and revised edition called Cancer and the Public.

The author, Dr. Charles P. Childe, was president of the British Medical Association in 1923 and has long been regarded as one of the foremost authorities on the cancer problem in Great Britain. His book is full of encouragement to those who have or fear the malignant disease. He points out that a great deal of information now exists which may be employed for the prevention, diagnosis and cure of cancer, and that the public should be educated and physicians should be generally informed concerning the established facts.

There has been nothing less than a revolution in the knowledge of cancer within recent years, Dr. Childe says, and so great has been the progress that if all the information now in existence could be properly applied, it would result in the saving of half the lives of the women and one-third of those of the men who now die of cancer. The information to which Dr. Childe refers is that which is possessed by the foremost physicians and scientists in Europe and America. Surgery, radium and X-rays afford the measures of treatment recommended.

The book is crowded with arguments that every man and woman should learn the early signs of cancer and go immediately to a competent physician when any of these signs appear, get an accurate diagnosis and secure proper treatment if necessary. In cancer early and skilful medical attention affords not only the best hope of escape from a fatal termination, but almost the only hope which can be offered.

Dr. Wright is a surgeon of the Shantung Christian University at Tsinan, China, and in the course of a series of lectures has produced a manuscript which has been developed into a book which he calls The Conquest of Cancer.

To American readers it will appear curious that a person who is so well qualified to write upon the scientific aspects of the cancer problem and who has undertaken, as does Dr. Childe, to advance the idea that in education lies the best prospect of controlling cancer should make no mention of his distinguished English predecessor in this argument, nor take any account of the American Society for the Control of Cancer which for twelve years has been carrying on an active campaign against cancer throughout the United States and Canada. Dr. Wright advances the proposition that efforts for the suppression of cancer should be made by means of an educational effort as though the idea were entirely his own. The effect upon the American reader is likely to be the creation of an impression that Dr. Wright is somewhat out of date.

Many facts and opinions are given between the covers of these two books which should be in the minds of everybody.

GEORGE A. SOPER
Director, American Society for Control of Cancer

Getting Means Giving!

FUNDS AND FRIENDS, *by Tolman Lee. Womans Press. 138 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

MR. LEE writes for that large group of volunteers—members of boards of managers, philanthropic institutions, volunteer members of committees to raise funds, and others who in one capacity or another are giving of their time and influence to securing resources with which to carry on the work of social service organizations. It is refreshing to find the fundamentals of securing funds interpreted in terms of making friends. Securing contributors and supporters is after all but an incident in the problem of making friends for the organization—of building up good will. We find Mr. Lee, therefore, discussing the things involved in making good will. He points out fitly that in order to secure funds, we must not think of the problem in terms of "begging" for money. It is an opportunity that is being offered—an opportunity to participate in a social service. We can never be convincing about this opportunity unless we believe in it unreservedly ourselves. Not only must we believe in it unreservedly, but we must be able to report accurately recent interesting information about the organization, its program, its cost, its leadership, and we must not yield to the temptation to overstate facts and figures. It is essential to keep the stream of information frequent and alive if we are to expect to induce people to give. We must patiently and sympathetically aim to convince persons to whom we address ourselves that "no man liveth to himself"; that there is a real community of

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interest in which the proposed giver is involved; that "health, normal decency, security, cannot continue to flourish surrounded by areas of disease, crime or unrest."

An interpretation of this to the giver, if tactfully and successfully done, leads to a permanent supporter not only of the particular organization which may make the approach but of the social service work of the community. Keeping the public fully informed about the budget, appealing to their intelligence as well as to their emotions, devising interesting and continuous opportunities to get real information in the minds of the contributing public are all given emphasis in Mr. Lee's analysis of the process of making friends in order that organizations may have funds. Mr. Lee finally sums up his whole discussion with the fact that after all, making friends and securing funds is "five parts human nature."

In a period when fund-getting tends to become highly specialized and too highly organized to be human, it is a satisfaction to have the fact emphasized that it is the simple human qualities that count in fund-raising just as they do in most of the other things in life. It is integrity of purpose, honesty of presentation, courtesy and consideration of others and sympathy with their point of view that count no matter how much technique may be necessary in the process of raising funds. Fund-raising; following Mr. Lee's suggestion, would have a very definite spiritual accompaniment, as it should. The book should be most helpful to that large audience to whom it is specifically addressed and, while not written for the professional fund raiser, it would be helpful to such also. Permanent building of financially sound organizations must, we are convinced, proceed upon the principles briefly developed by Mr. Lee. It is one of the most inspiring approaches to the problem of fund-raising that has been published recently.

BAILEY B. BURRITT

Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, New York

THE RUN OF THE SHELVES

Books are listed here as received. Many of those mentioned by name only in the classified sections below will be reviewed later.

Education, Ethics and Sociology

EXPERIENCE AND NATURE, *by John Dewey. Open Court Publishing Co. 443 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS IS Mr. Dewey's latest and most considerable attempt to set forth the fundamentals and principles of his general philosophy. Much that is here has been hinted at in earlier works, and some of it has been expressed, fragmentarily. But this is the first comprehensive exposition of the whole range of his philosophical thinking. As such, all who are interested in following the explorations of the most original mind in America will want to read this book. It is not easy reading: partly because the author's philosophical style is sometimes heavy; but mostly because the simplicity and naturalness of his ideas makes them, to an academic and bookish generation, difficult to apprehend. "Surely," we say, "a philosopher can't mean anything as simple and natural as this seems to mean. Why, I thought philosophy had to do with far-off, abstruse things!" But after the shock is past the philosophy itself begins to seem the most natural thing in the world.

There is, in this book, little direct discussion of the author's philosophy of education; but there are pages, passages and sentences which throw floods of light on some of the contemporary dark ways in our educational systems. Teachers who hold to the "Dewey program" can scarcely afford not to read this book with care. J. K. H.

CRIMINOLOGY, *by Edwin H. Sutherland. J. B. Lippincott Co. 643 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

A RUSSIAN SCHOOLBOY, *by Serghei Aksakoff. Oxford University Press, Amer. Branch. 288 pp. Price 80c. postpaid of The Survey.*

CHRISTIANITY AND THE RACE PROBLEM, *by J. H. Oldham. Geo. H. Doran Co. 280 pp. Price $2.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE CLASH OF COLOR, *by Basil Mathews. Geo. H. Doran Co. 181 pp. Price $1.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF HEREDITY, *by E. W. MacBride. Henry Holt & Co. 256 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

HUMAN ORIGINS, *by George G. MacCurdy. D. Appleton & Co. Vol. 1, 440 pp. Vol. 2, 516 pp. Price $10.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE INTELLIGENCE OF CONTINUATION-SCHOOL CHILDREN IN MASSACHUSETTS, *by L. Thomas Hopkins. Harvard University Press. 132 pp. Price $1.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE WORLD UNBALANCED, *by Gustave LeBon. Longmans, Green & Co. 256 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION, *by Frank Watts. D. Appleton & Co. 220 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

LAND OF JOURNEY'S ENDING, *by Mary Austin. The Century Co. 458 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

EXPERIMENTAL PRACTICE IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY SCHOOL, *edited by Caroline Pratt. E. P. Dutton & Co. 302 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

Behavior and Mental Health

PRACTICAL CLINICAL PSYCHIATRY FOR STUDENTS AND PRACTITIONERS, *by Edward A. Strecker, M.D., and Franklin G. Ebaugh, M.D. Blakiston Sons. 391 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS VOLUME should receive the serious attention of every student of psychiatry as indeed should any publication in the field by either of these authors. It is based primarily on a series of well-presented case records of carefully studied patients, illustrative of the various forms of mental disorder, and succeeds in giving an adequate picture of clinical psychiatry to which the student can turn repeatedly with benefit. The introduction offers a very interesting discussion of the problem of the etiology, diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment, and each chapter is followed by well-selected lists of references for more extensive reading. The beginner will be particularly grateful for the detailed chapter on the methods of examination and for the excellent glossary of the newer terms. It is a pity that the publishers of the book have not seen the wisdom of issuing it in an edition that could sell for a dollar instead of four dollars since the book ought to be on the shelf not only of every physician, but of every social worker.

B. G.

THE PROBLEM CHILD IN SCHOOL, *by Mary B. Sayles. Joint Committee on Methods of Preventing Delinquency. 287 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

PSYCHOLOGY OF LEADERSHIP, *by Henry Edward Tralle. The Century Co. 234 pp. Price $1.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

HEREDITY IN NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASE, *Volume III, by Assn. for Research in Nervous and Mental Disease. Paul B. Hoeber, Inc. 332 pp. Price $3.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE PERSONAL EQUATION, *by Louis Berman. The Century Co. 303 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

MERE MORTALS, *by C. MacLaurin. George H. Doran Co. 291 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

Other Books Received

A BRIEF HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION, *by John S. Hoyland. Oxford University Press. 288 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

SELECTED POEMS, *by Austin Dobson. Oxford University Press. 247 pp. Price 80c postpaid of The Survey.*

THROUGH FIELD AND WOODLAND, *by Alice Rich Northrop. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 532 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE GREAT GATSBY, *by F. Scott Fitzgerald. Charles Scribner's Sons. 218 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

HARVEST IN POLAND, *by Geoffrey Dennis. Alfred A. Knopf. 340 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

ON THE TRAIL OF THE BAD MEN, *by Arthur Train. Charles Scribner's Sons. 427 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD, *by Charles Dickens. Oxford University Press. 376 pp. Price 80c postpaid of The Survey.*

PATTERN, *by Rose L. Franken. Charles Scribner's Sons. 348 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

PRACTICAL GRAPHIC FIGURES, *by E. G. Lutz. Charles Scribner's Sons. 184 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

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COMMUNICATIONS

Thanks!

TO THE EDITOR: Your regional planning number is the most rational, helpful and hopeful single issue (taking it from cover to cover) that I have ever read anywhere any time.

J. H. OSTRANDER

Chicago

"Racial Integrity"

TO THE EDITOR: When a Southern gentleman assures the world he knows the Negro "from every angle" (sic), that he likes them personally but (between ourselves) cannot bear to have Negroes vote, that they may produce artists, scientists, and business men but that they cannot become "equals" of the heaven-anointed Southern white cracker—when a Southern gentleman writes thus, he composes usually something as absurd as the effusion from W. A. Plecker, M. D., which graced your columns recently (May 15, 1925, p. 257).

Perhaps your readers will be interested to know about this W. A. Plecker, M. D., that he was recently removed from an honorary federal appointment which he held in the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, because he misused his franking privilege to send out anti-Negro propaganda of the professional Southerner variety.

Such anti-intermarriage laws as are advocated by W. A. Plecker, M. D., especially in the South, facilitate the sort of "illegitimate mating" which W. A. Plecker, M. D., describes as having gone on "while we slumbered." The very Virginia "racial integrity" law, to which Plecker points with pride, was challenged last year by a learned judge, both southern and white, who declared that although he was in sympathy with the purposes of the statute he thought it too sweeping since in 25 generations he had himself had some 32,000,000 grandfathers, not to mention antecedents of the fairer and presumably weaker sex, and therefore could not be absolutely sure of the absolute, 100 per cent, Nordic, Caucasian, germ-plasmic purity of his own blood.

Of course, all the race purity talk of Plecker and his ilk is twaddle. When it is attempted to erect it into state law, as has been done throughout the South, it becomes about as valuable a contribution to American culture and civilization as the Tennessee and Florida statutes prohibiting discussion of the doctrine of evolution in public schools.

HERBERT I. SELIGMANN

Director of Publicity, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York

DR. PLECKER REPLIES

THE ENFORCEMENT of the Virginia law which defines a white person as one with no trace of colored blood and forbids the intermarriage of white persons with members of other races, naturally falls upon me as state registrar in connection with my ordinary duties, in recording the color on birth and death certificates and marriage records.

In entering upon my task I soon found that our work was made difficult by reason of the fact that in the District of Columbia and nineteen northern states there is no law forbidding intermarriage of the races.

In order to call the attention of the whole country to the danger to the integrity of both the white and colored races, I prepared a paper which was read before the American Public Health Association and published in their February 1925 Journal, and reproduced in part in the Literary Digest of March 7th, and elsewhere. . . . My paper together with a chapter upon eugenics, and the text of the Virginia law, was issued in pamphlet form as one of our series of "New Family" educational booklets.

These booklets were at times inserted with others which deal in prenatal, nutritional, general health subjects and midwife education, and which were mailed under the franking privilege granted me as special agent of the Children's Bureau.

This was called to the attention of the Secretary of Labor by the organization referred to. He ruled that this being a state publication could not be mailed with the others bearing the stamp of the Children's Bureau. Without asking for an explanation he recalled my appointment as special agent with salary of one dollar per year.

However, the demand for the booklet became so great that the first edition of 35,000 was exhausted within about six weeks, and the second edition of 30,000 is now nearly gone.

W. A. PLECKER, M. D.

Richmond, Va.

In Defense of Pie

TO THE EDITOR: I suppose Mr. Munroe was writing (on page 390 of your July Graphic number) to get a rise out of New England. Here it is, and anyway who is the dyspeptic who is so fearfully afraid of "unleavened dough"? Does he not know that even the wonderful "Continental Europeans" make some wonderful concoctions too out of that same dough, though their bread is leavened? And what are those "hard covers" he speaks of—referring to pie? Has he never tasted real flaky-crust pie or is his sole acquaintance with the "cuts" and "sinkers" of railroad restaurants? And where in New England can we have found beans "usually undercooked"? The characteristic and essential custom in all this pie belt is to cook "Boston Baked Beans" (I put them in capitals deservedly) "from dawn to noon" and still on "from noon till dewy eve"'!

And what, what in all soberness does he mean by suggesting that it "has taken New Englanders nearly three centuries to overcome such handicaps"? How "overcome"? The great day of New England was the day of Emerson and Wendell Phillips and Whittier. Indeed the most characteristic and significant period was probably even earlier, at the time of Jonathan Edwards or Cotton Mather and Rogers Williams. New England is vigorous and forward looking today but some of us do not regard "the pressure of population, especially that coming from foreign lands" (which Mr. Munroe speaks of so enthusiastically) as bringing improvement. Not that we blame the foreigner but we cannot think ourselves quite as significant as our fathers were—perhaps this is an inferiority illusion; anyway this is the first reference I have seen to New England as *at last* amounting to something!

For New England cookery I refer Mr. Munroe to the Nation of about six months ago, The Drifter especially could hardly contain himself in speaking joyously of it. In any case, surely the writer is not well acquainted with his subject. Are there no New Englanders on your staff to cast a correcting eye on such effusions?

Well, this is my "rise" to this one. The rest of the number is as usual beyond criticism, suggestive, original, sane, informing, indispensable. That article particularly on Petting and the Campus is worth more than the price of a year's subscription.

JOHN E. LEBOSQUET

Fall River, Mass.

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SOCIAL WORK SHOPTALK

NOT in the spring, but the dragging weeks of midsummer, do social work offices bloom with the verdant presence of hopeful young persons let loose for an experimental flight into social work. Awkward and callow as those fledglings sometimes are, and trying as is the burden of their education by a staff already decimated by vacations, there is occasionally at least one other side to the picture. For the guidance of any one whom it may concern we print, word for word, an extract of a letter to an editor-friend, a True Story except for the names:

Imagine, if you will, an ambitious young girl sitting on the edge of her chair in the first district office of the Associated Charities. Her eyes and ears are eager to drink in as much of the technique of social case work as can be had in a summer. And she scarcely breathes as the District Secretary shrugs her shoulders and looks her over.

"Out of two hundred were you the only student they sent to me? Well, I can't say I'm pleased, for if I'm going to have to fool with you, I might as well have half a dozen at my coat-tails."

She asked me to sit in the chair outside the private holy of holies. Wondering how I should like her, why she fixed her hair in that horrid fashion, why she looked past the top of my head instead of at me, and what sort of people I should find in the First District, I heard her voice saying over the telephone:

"Yes, they sent one little scared rat.". . . "Yes, they always think they can learn the whole field of social work in six weeks." . . . I'll let you know if any interesting ones are sent to me."

"A little scared rat". . . that was what I was, and though big tears of anger came into my eyes I wiped them hastily away and admitted that Miss Freeman had given an accurate diagnosis.

For the whole six weeks I felt that there were two of me. There was the "little scared rat" at the district office learning from Miss Freeman: that rather unhappy me, who feared her criticism so much, who re-wrote reports without a murmur, who suffered such humiliation when she recited my errors to the office force; the me who spent two hours locked in the wash-room dissolved in tears of self-depreciation because I had done something which made her say, "Kindly remember, Miss Johnson, you must learn to organize your own life before you attempt to help others organize theirs."

Then there was the me who visited the first district clients, happy and assured. Wasn't it fun to walk down High Street toward the river thinking over what I should say to Mrs. Meyers, whose little girl was to be sent to the hospital; how I should persuade Mrs. Buscovich to have her baby examined at the clinic; how I should arrange to transfer Walter Lyman from the public school to the vocational school? Wasn't it fine to bring so much joy to old Mrs. Bleizmann by a little visit and a word of encouragement from her friends? It was a joyous me who walked twelve blocks to the Circle because I could get lunch ten cents cheaper there. It seemed that every child in First District was my ward, every family from Fifth street to the Circle was my family to help if they needed me. My feet fairly kissed the hot pavements in my haste and zeal. Visiting hours were too short and work did not come fast enough for that happy me.

It was only when I neared the office that that happy me faded out; with one thought of the District Secretary I was again the "scared little rat."

THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS has choosen Lucy Minnegerode as the American recipient of the Florence Nightingale medal. During the World War Miss Minnegerode was a member of the Red Cross unit assigned to Kiev, Russia, and later she became director of the nurse corps of the United States Public Health Service. She is chairman of the Delano Memorial Committee, and a representative of the American Nursing Association on the Joint Congressional Committee.

IN 1927, with the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the oldest functioning family welfare society, that of Buffalo, the history of family welfare work in this country will round out an even half-century. Plans to commemorate this event are under way according to the general recommendations accepted by the American Association for Organizing Family Social Work at the Denver meeting, and sent later to the member societies of the association. It has been suggested that the celebration take the form of a two to five days' meeting, probably not held at the time of the National Conference, with meetings to consider the history and philosophy of the family welfare movement, then, now, and in the future, and especially in its relation to a community program and to the socialization of the public departments. Further details may be obtained from Linton B. Swift, executive secretary, at the offices of the association, 130 East 22 St., New York City, and the member societies are urged to act on the proposal and send their recommendations and suggestions to Mr. Swift before October 1.

"A MOST PROGRESSIVE step in the matter of interracial understanding and cooperation" writes a correspondent of the invitation to Lt. Lawrence A. Oxley, a Negro, to lecture on The Negro in the State Welfare Program before the Summer Institutes of Public Welfare just concluded at the University of North Carolina. Lt. Oxley is director of the Bureau of Work among the Negroes conducted by the North Carolina State Board of Charities and Public Welfare in cooperation with the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund. The state board has been recently made administrator of a fund of $15,000, contributed by Benjamin Duke of New York City, to build a unit for the hospitalization of crippled Negro children as a part of the North Carolina Orthopedic Hospital at Gastonia, N. C.

WITH THE CLOSE of the successful experimental Social Service Institute conducted by the New York School of Social Work for priests, ministers and rabbis, it is expected that the venture will become an annual feature of the school. The course covered ten days, with lectures in the morning on the principles and methods of social case work, child welfare, community problems, behavior problems, labor problems and racial problems, followed by afternoon trips to outstanding social institutions. This year's registrants included four priests of the Roman Catholic church and twenty-nine representatives of the Protestant denominations. The advisory committee consisted of the Reverend Worth M. Tippy of the Federal Council of Churches; Maurice J. Karpf, of the National Training School for Jewish Social Work; the Reverend Edward Roberts Moore, of the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York; and the Reverend C. N. Lathrop, department of Christian Social Service, Protestant Episcopal Church.

ONE of the most interesting passages in the distinctly successful third annual meeting of the Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems, held in Chicago in June, was that in which Father Ryan explained his position on the child labor amendment. He had not, he said, originally regarded the amendment as the most important issue before the country involving industrial ethics, and he had not intended to give so much of his time and energy to advocacy of its adoption. But the nature and sources of certain arguments brought forward against the amendment convinced him that an attempt was being made to arouse religious fears in order to secure the defeat of a measure that should be judged on its economic and political merits alone. This unfair attempt to create the impression that opposition to the amendment is a religious duty did raise an issue of paramount importance, in his mind, and he had made a special point of defending the amendment against such attacks. In the session on women in industry, the discussion turned largely on what still remains to be done if women's wages and conditions of labor are to be made to conform to the requirements of social justice. Rev. John M. Cooper, of the Catholic University of America, raised the question whether we had not reached the saturation point of the employment of women in industry.

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The Camera Man

(*Continued from page* 517)

there will come the recognition of the need for a systematic laboratory investigation of man's social images generally. We will no longer confine ourselves to recording the hallucinatory projections of the recognized insane, nor will we rest so contentedly in the midst of our spurious image evaluations of "others." In the light of a broader scientific outlook we shall see that those who now so sedulously "observe" the self-deceptive behavior of the insane individual are themselves participants in a social viewpoint that is equally self-deceptive. In a comprehensive view of our social insanities it will be realized that such "observers" are safeguarded against a similar "exposure" only because they have astutely rallied with others beneath the protective cloak of the social camera. Indeed in their fear of observing the true outline of their own features, it happens that these socially misguided onlookers are precisely those who at the present time are huddled closest to the sheltered position of the camera man.

If the individual psychiatrist is the guardian and preceptor of the mental processes occurring within the various elements of our social community, he is likewise an integral part of this same social system the disorders of which he studies in the specific manifestations of the individual insane. The arbitrary image within the social system operates equally in the observer and in the observed, in the individual and within society at large. So that if I seem to impugn the responsibility of the individual, I am by no means overlooking the inevitable position in which he is placed by this image autocracy of the social system about him. In an inclusive view of our entire social fabric and its moving, throbbing panorama of image unreality, no part can be omitted from the incoherent whole.

Today man's thought is verging upon new and wider formulations. Perhaps the time is not far distant when the position of thoughtful students everywhere will assume the functions implicit in these wider outlooks and when as social beings, appreciating our social responsibility, we shall no longer hold a view of insanity that confines itself to the particular element represented in the mentally sick individual. The condition is not individual, it is social. The responsibility of our adjustment rests not upon psychiatrists alone, but also upon the many thoughtful men and women whose kindred interests involve them equally in a common social need. In this broader conception we shall come to regard the processes of our social mind as integral parts of a common unity that lends itself to the earnest discipline of definite laboratory study and finding. Until there exist laboratories of psychiatry that are as definitely systematized in their technique and aims as those of the physicist, chemist or biologist, it is a vain hope to expect that consciousness will yield the necessary data for placing its processes upon a clear and scientific basis of understanding.

The Capital of Psychology

Mrs. Cornelia Stratton Parker has written a vivid article on the ins and outs and flashing crosslights of the city where Freud is a demigod or a supremely misguided man, according to your point of view, but where nearly every one takes his psychology straight. To be published in the September Graphic.

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WANTED: An experienced man to act as Superintendent of a farm school for neglected and delinquent boys. One capable of carrying on a constructive work 5249 SURVEY.

FIELD WORKER for September first, in a Girls' Home which is sufficiently small for field worker to do an interesting and intensive piece of work. 5248 SURVEY.

WANTED: Man field worker, Juvenile Protective Association, 25 East Ninth St., Cincinnati, Ohio. Give age, education, experience, references.

AFTER-CARE WORKER and Investigator, experienced, for small Southern Jewish Orphange. Travel. Send references with first letter. 5250 SURVEY.

WANTED: An experienced woman to take complete charge recreational activities of a neighborhood center in a large middle western city. Salary and particulars given on request of applicants. Address 5253 SURVEY.

GRADUATE NURSES, dietitians, laboratory technicians for excellent hospital positions everywhere. Write for free book now. Aznoe's Central Registry for Nurses, 30 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

RELIEF MATRON for the Berkshire Industrial Farm, Canaan, N. Y., woman with experience preferred. Salary $40 per month and maintenance. Apply Mrs. William Wiseman, Supervising Matron, Berkshire Industrial Farm, Canaan, N. Y.

WANTED: A nurse-companion for an aged, invalid lady. Must be able to assist in physical care and in household duties. Address Mrs. Mary A. Hill, Dobbs Ferry, New York.

CAMPAIGN DIRECTORS and organizers. Minerva Cottage System. Caring for homeless little girls. National Christian Welfare Union, Omaha, Neb.

WANTED: RURAL FIELD WORKER. Young woman able to speak Yiddish; experienced in social service and home economics or nursing. National Council of Jewish Women, 5 Columbus Circle, New York City, Room 512.

WANTED in a Philadelphia settlement. Resident part time worker with recreational training and experience. Salary $70 per month and partial maintenance. State experience, training and references. 5259 SURVEY.

WORKERS WANTED

GIRLS' RECREATION LEADER wanted for Settlement. State age, education, experience, references and salary in first letter, to Head Resident, Nickerson House, 121 Delaine Street, Providence, Rhode Island.

WANTED: Public Health Nurse for position as second nurse in progressive Red Cross Organization. Salary $1500 to start, with raise at end of six months. Address Red Cross, Rockland, Maine.

OPPORTUNITY

YOUR CHANCE. A man or woman of fine personality, having a recent record of directing some "over the top" social service financial campaigns, may join forces with an established Boston office on an equitable basis. Some money may be required. Give full particulars. Address 5226 SURVEY.

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EXPERIENCED TEACHER for Occupational Therapy Department. Address Miss Margaret Beard, 204 N. Kenilworth Ave., Oak Park, Illinois.

TEACHERS wanted for public and private schools, colleges and universities. Education Service, Steger Building, Chicago; Southern Building, Washington; 1454 Amsterdam Ave., New York.

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SUPERINTENDENT with extensive experience in institutional work desires position as Superintendent of Orphanage or Industrial School for boys. Rural community preferred. 5238 SURVEY.

EXPERIENCED EXECUTIVE desires position supervising community house or institution. 5244 SURVEY.

POSITION as Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Protestant Home or Home for Delinquent Children. Ten years experience. At liberty, September 1st. State salary in first letter. 5239 SURVEY.

POSITION DESIRED by young lady, Canadian, age 22, as companion or governess. Two years at finishing school in Lausanne, Switzerland. Speaks and reads French: artistic; sings and plays piano. Protestant. Best references. Address D. M., P. O. Box 1165, Halifax, Canada.

A WOMAN, now in charge of a Children's Home, desires change of work. Qualified to be Personnel Manager in hospital, sanatorium or hotel. 5255 SURVEY.

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YOUNG WOMAN, college trained and well recommended, wishes to connect with settlement or child caring organization; available September fifteenth. 5254 SURVEY.

EXECUTIVE WOMAN seeks position about September 15th, Middle West. Experienced Supervisor Recreational Activities, Community Organization, and Settlement Work. 5251 SURVEY.

MAN, twenty-nine, University graduate, four years experience Boy's Work desires Settlement or Organization position, New York City or vicinity, evenings. 5227 SURVEY.

EXECUTIVE (Jewish), ten years experience in community organization, relief, social center, research, self-support, cooperation, desires connection. 5225 SURVEY.

EXECUTIVE POSITION in Family Agency wanted by a young married man. Good educational background and experienced in case work. 5256 SURVEY.

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EXECUTIVE, woman with ten years executive experience wishes secretaryship of organization with community program. Has broad social vision and ability for hard work. 5237 SURVEY.

EXPERIENCED Field, Financial Secretary and organizer desires appointment. Temporary or permanent. Four years Field Secretary "Tribune Fresh Air Fund". Excellent credentials. 5258 SURVEY.

TRAINED experienced social worker, linguist, woman, open for position with social agency, clinic, child study, welfare or other organization. 5241 SURVEY.

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Bulletin Board for August 15—Survey Mid.

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MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION: Lansing, Michigan. September 13-19. Secretary, Theo. Werle, 209 W. Shiawassee St., Lansing.

MINNESOTA STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Minneapolis-St. Paul. September 19-25. Treasurer, Mrs. Robbins Gilman, 836 Andrus Bldg., Minneapolis.

KANSAS STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Kansas City, Kansas. September 23-26. Secretary, Evadne Laptad, 1732 Louisiana St., Lawrence.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE NURSES ASSOCIATION: Clarksburg. September 24-26. Secretary, Mrs. C. R. Madden, Beckley Hospital, Beckley.

MICHIGAN STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: September 30-October 2.

INDIANA STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Vincennes. October 3-6. Secretary, John A. Brown, State House, Indianapolis.

NATIONAL RECREATION CONGRESS: Asheville, N. C. October 5-10. Secretary, H. S. Braucher, Playground and Recreation Association, 315 Fourth Ave., New York City.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH: New Orleans, La. October 6-24. Secretary of Social Service Commission, Dean Charles N. Lathrop, 281 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.

IOWA STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Iowa City. October 8-10. Secretary, Louise Cottrell, Iowa State University, Iowa City.

AMERICAN DIETETIC ASSOCIATION: Chicago, Ill. October 12-15. Address Mrs. Walter R. Fischer, 8400 Burley Ave., Chicago.

ILLINOIS STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Champaign. October 18-20. Secretary, Mary Polmetier, 538 S. Sheridan Road, Waukegan.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Swampscott. October 14-16. Secretary, Richard K. Conant, 37 State House, Boston, Mass.

MONTANA STATE CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK: Butte. Latter part of October. Secretary, Francis L. Range, 111 N. Montana Ave., Butte.

NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE CHARITIES AND CORRECTION: Hotel Roosevelt. New York City, Dec. 8-11. Secretary, Richard W. Wallace, Drawer 17, The Capitol, Albany, N. Y.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR LABOR LEGISLATION: New York City. Dec. 29-31. Secretary, John B. Andrews, 131 E. 23rd Street, N. Y. City.

AMERICAN HEALTH CONGRESS: Atlantic City, N. J. May 17, 1926. For information write to Mrs. Helen B. Eveline, Secretary National Health Council, 370 Seventh Avenue, N. Y. C.

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AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION—Lita Bane, executive secretary, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C. Organized for betterment of conditions in home, school, institution and community. Publishes monthly Journal of Home Economics: office of editor, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.; of business manager, 1211 Cathedral St., Baltimore, Md.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY—Founded 1828, labors for an international peace of justice. Its official organ is the Advocate of Peace, $2.00 a year. Arthur Deerin Call, secretary and editor, 612-614 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE CONTROL OF CANCER—Frank J. Osborne, exec. sec'y; 370 Seventh Ave. New York. To disseminate knowledge concerning symptoms, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Publication free on request. Annual membership dues, $5.00.

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION—370 Seventh Ave., New York. To promote a better understanding of the social hygiene movement; to advance sound sex education; to combat prostitution and sex delinquency; to aid public authorities in the campaign against the venereal diseases; to advise in organization of state and local social-hygiene programs. Annual membership dues $2.00 including monthly journal.

CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE OF AMERICA, Inc.—730 Fifth Avenue, New York. Telephone: Circle 9623. To secure Mothers Allowance laws in states now having no such provision; to promote desirable amendments to existing Mothers Allowance laws, to harmonize them with the maximum necessary protection of dependent children; to secure proper laws affecting adoption, boarding out and placing out of dependent children; so far as possible to secure home life for normal children in preference to sending them to institutions; to aid in the enforcement of Mothers Pension and kindred laws. States Council of Child Welfare Committee of America comprises representatives of practically every state. Committee publishes digest of laws and educational material on Mothers Pension and kindred topics. Invites requests from responsible public and private organizations for aid in Mothers Pension problems. Sophie Irene Loeb, President; Governor Alfred E. Smith, Honorary Chairman; Margaret Woodrow Wilson, First Vice-President; Edward F. Brown, Executive Secretary.

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NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE—Owen R. Lovejoy, sec'y: 215 Fourth Avenue, New York. Industrial, agricultural investigations. Works for improved laws and administration: children's codes. Studies health, schools, recreation, dependency, delinquency, etc. Annual membership, $2, $5, $10, $25 and $100; includes monthly bulletin, "The American Child."

NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION, INC. (est. 1913, incorp. 1914), 70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. (tel. Chelsea 8774). Promotes as its chief object the building of character in the children of America through the harmonious development of their bodies, minds, and spirits. Its method is, in co-operation with other organizations, to originate and disseminate educational material in the form of posters, books, bulletins, charts, slides, and insignia. Through its "Knighthood of Youth" it provides homes, schools and church schools with a method of character training through actual practice. Officers: Dr. John H. Finley, Pres.; Amos L. Prescott, Treas.; Charles F. Powlison, Gen. Sec'y.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC.—Dr. William H. Welch, honorary president; Dr. Charles P. Emerson, president; Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, medical diector; Dr. Clarence J. D'Alton, executive assistant; Clifford W. Beers, secretary; 370 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York City. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, mental and nervous disorders, feeblemindedness, epilepsy, inebriety, delinquency, and other mental problems in human behavior, education, industry, psychiatric social service, etc. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year; "Mental Hygiene Bulletin," monthly, $.50 a year.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Wm. J. Norton, president, Detroit, Michigan; W. H. Parker, Secretary, 25 East Ninth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The fifty-second annual meeting of the Conference will be held in Denver, Colorado, June 10th to 17th, 1925 Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS—Lewis H. Carris, managing director; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, secretary; 130 East 22nd St., New York. Objects: To furnish information, exhibits, lantern slides, lectures, personal service for local organizations and legislation, publish literature of movement—samples free, quantities at cost. Includes New York State Committee.

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NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN.—2109 Broadway, New York. Miss Rose Brenner, pres.; Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger, ex. sec'y. Promotes civic cooperation, education, religion and social welfare in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Europe.
Department of Immigrant Aid—799 Broadway. Miss Florina Lasker, chairman. For the protection and education of immigrant women and girls.
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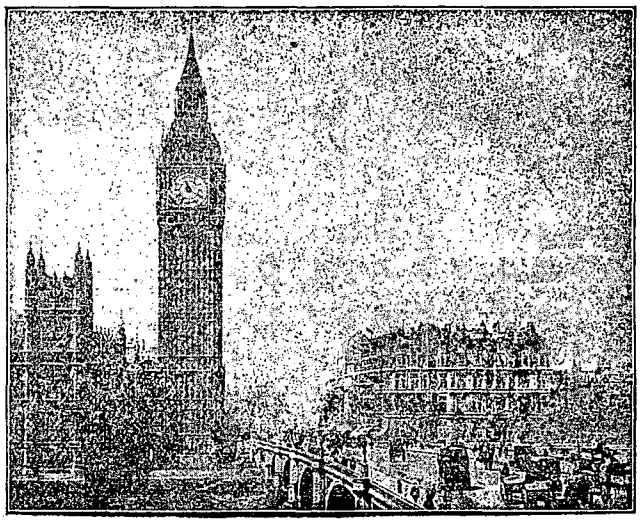

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